

AFL-CIO Neutral in U.S. Voting But Locals Left Free to Choose

By Jack Fuller
and Peter Mihus

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).—Bowling to AFL-CIO President George Meany's wishes, the labor organization's Executive Council voted today to remain neutral in this year's presidential race.

This meant that the national organization of the AFL-CIO would not endorse either Sen. George McGovern or President Nixon, which represents a blow to the Democratic nominee's efforts to win labor's support.

However, the 27-3 vote still left it up to individual member unions whether to support a candidate or remain neutral in the campaign.

"I will not endorse, I will not support and I will not vote for Richard Nixon as President," the 77-year-old Mr. Meany told newsmen after the Executive Council's action.

"I will not endorse, I will not support and I will not vote for George McGovern for President."

The crusty old labor veteran would not spell out his opposition to Sen. McGovern, except to say, "We don't think he's good material for labor."

Eagleton's Effort

The council action followed a last-minute effort by the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, to win a delay in the vote. He had called nine of his acquaintances on the 50-member council and asked them to try to postpone the vote.

Mr. Meany said the three dissenters on the council were presidents Jerry Wurf of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Paul Jennings of the International Union of Electrical Workers; and A.F. Groshen of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. The three had already announced their support of Sen. McGovern.

Other unions that have endorsed Sen. McGovern or indicated that they would include the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the printing pressmen, the lithographers, and the American Newspaper Guild.

The nation's two largest labor unions not belonging to the AFL-CIO are the Teamsters, who have endorsed Mr. Nixon, and the United Auto Workers, whose president, Leonard Woodcock, has endorsed Sen. McGovern.

Mr. Meany said that individual AFL-CIO unions would be free to support any candidate they chose or to remain neutral. But he said all of the AFL-CIO's political funds would be funneled into Sen. McGovern and House campaigns to seek election of congressmen friendly to labor.

Changed Views

Reminded that he had said a year ago that the most important thing this year was to oust Mr. Nixon, Mr. Meany replied that he has changed his view "because a man by the name of George McGovern got the Democratic presidential nomination."

Sen. McGovern, before he left for a holiday at home in South Dakota on Monday, sent letters to the presidents of more than 100 labor unions asking for their support.

When he heard the news of the council vote, the senator said it was a disappointment. Mr. Meany, he said, "has always backed candidates who have stood for the working people of this country."

The senator accused the Nixon administration of permitting the greatest unemployment and inflation in recent years and added: "It's hard for me to believe that President Meany wants to back that."

Confident of Support

But Sen. McGovern said he was confident that he would get the support of many rank-and-file unionists and their leaders.

Sen. McGovern said he was not prepared at this time to urge affiliates of the huge labor organization to withhold their political contributions to the AFL-CIO, but he did not flinch at it out.

"I think most of the unions are going to come forward and support me," he said. "I don't want to say too much about it now."

Sen. McGovern said he had "no idea" why Mr. Meany does not like him. He said he had met with him two years ago and was "still puzzled" by Mr. Meany's objections to his political viewpoints.

The Democratic nominee decided today to fly back to Washington for a key vote tomorrow in minimum-wage legislation.



George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

News Analysis

Mideast Situation Is Unclear In Wake of Russian Ouster

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).—Cairo's decision to expel Soviet advisers and technicians theoretically liberates the Egyptian Army to fight against Israel.

But in reality it graphically demonstrates Egypt's realization that it has no military option for solving the Mideast crisis, and it could foreshadow a new diplomatic offensive.

U.S. officials are waiting for

Soviet Pullout From Egypt Under Way

CAIRO, July 19 (Reuters).—The small army of military advisers and technicians sent by Russia to Egypt since the Arab defeat in the 1967 war with Israel was on its way home today, ordered out by President Anwar Sadat.

Small groups of Russians in civilian clothes, accompanied by their wives and children and clutching hastily bought last-minute souvenirs, waited for planes at Cairo airport.

Others were expected to go home by sea from Alexandria, where Egyptian port facilities have played a major role in the buildup of Soviet strength in the eastern Mediterranean in recent years.

Well-informed sources said most of the advisers—they are believed to number between 15,000 and 20,000—could be out of Egypt by Sunday's 20th anniversary of the overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy.

The 1952 revolution also led to a military withdrawal from Egypt, but in a completely different context. The late President Gamal Abdel Nasser negotiated an agreement with Britain in 1954 under which British troops pulled out of the Suez Canal bases which for almost a century had played a key role in imperial strategy.

The withdrawal of the Russians ordered by President Sadat in an abrupt reversal of Egypt's post-1967 defense policy does not appear to be a total one.

The authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram said that Soviet military instructors would remain. Their function has been to train the Egyptian Army and Air Force in the use of the Soviet

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New Hope For Truce In Ulster

Militants, U.K.
Talk in Secret

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 19 (NYT).—Secret talks in London and Belfast between British officials and members of the militant Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing have raised hopes of a new truce in Northern Ireland.

The talks involve associates of William Whitelaw, Northern Ireland's administrator, as well as members of the British Labor party, including Harold Wilson, the former prime minister. David

● Baby and grandfather die in Ulster terror attacks. Story on Page 5.

O'Connell, a key IRA tactician who is said to have impressed Mr. Whitelaw, is playing a major role in the current talks.

Although officials make clear that the possibility of a ceasefire remains uncertain—and that the current talks may break down—there is now a growing feeling that a truce can be negotiated with new concessions on both sides.

The previous 12-day IRA truce ended on July 9, when firing broke out between British troops and IRA gunmen. The soldiers had opened fire with rubber bullets on Roman Catholic demonstrators seeking to install 16 refugee families in houses left vacant by Protestants in the Lendavon quarter of Belfast. That truce was worked out by members of the Social Democratic and Labor party, representing the Catholic minority.

Dublin Bypassed

Current efforts bypass the Belfast party as well as the Dublin government, which has sought to play a role in negotiations over Northern Ireland.

What the IRA is said to demand, as a first step, is an end to army raids and "harassment" of Catholic areas, IRA leaders, such as Seamus Twomey, the head of the Belfast Brigade, maintain that during the previous truce the British Army patrolled Catholic neighborhoods and failed to maintain the "low profile." The release of the remaining 346 men held as suspected terrorists is also believed to be a key demand.

Beyond this, the IRA is demanding some form of public (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Kissinger Holds Secret Talks In Paris With 2 Hanoi Aides



AMBULANCE—Two South Vietnamese soldiers, wounded during fight to retake Quang Tri City, being wheeled away in an ancient hand-drawn cart by their comrades Tuesday. In the fighting there Saigon troops repulsed a counterattack. Story on Page 2.

Report From Hanoi—II

'Bombing Cannot Stop the Fans'

By Joseph Kraft

HANOI—I was interviewing Tran Lam, the director of radio and television in North Vietnam, when American planes bombed this capital city, on the morning of July 8. We went down to an air raid shelter that must have been hotter than the Black Hole of Calcutta, and, since the power had been temporarily turned off, at least as black.

In a desperate effort to keep cool, Mr. Lam produced a pocket fan and began waving it in front of his face. "Nixon," he said, "may be able to knock out our power plants, but he can't do anything about our fans."

That bitter-sweet comment summarizes the impact of the bombing of North Vietnam as

Columnist Joseph Kraft has just spent several weeks in North Vietnam. This is the second of six reports on what he saw and heard there. His third article will be published Saturday.

conducted first by President Johnson and more recently, during my visit, by President Nixon. The central fact is that life in North Vietnam is so much at the level of pocket fans that the country is virtually invulnerable to weapons designed for use against power plants.

To be sure the bombing has done terrible damage to the basic infrastructure of this country which has a bearing on the Com-

munist war effort in South Vietnam. Hundreds of rail and road bridges linking major towns with each other, and the southern front have been cut. Facilities for air transport to the war effort—airports, the textile works at Nam Dinh—have been leveled. The port of Haiphong which I visited has been bombed to the point where it resembles a lunar landscape.

But life and the war effort go on, and at a pretty effective clip. I have seen dozens of cases where destroyed bridges have been replaced by ferries or pontoon bridges. "We are probably better at building pontoon bridges than anybody else in the world," a local editor boasted to me.

I have also repeatedly seen steady streams of trucks, buses, cars, and bicycles moving along the roads linking Hanoi with Haiphong and the military front. I have seen several freight trains pulled by steam locomotives moving along tracks leading east from the capital city to Haiphong and south to the front.

Gasoline remains so abundant that it is not rationed. Food and other basic requirements seem plentiful. In one department store I visited there was an oversupply of shoes and the price had been cut from roughly five dollars a pair to three dollars. At the markets there seems to be lots of fruit, dried fish, vegetables, noodles and rice. Ducks are in season, and I saw several hun-

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After '10' Meet in Brussels

Chances for October Summit of EEC Better

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, July 19 (NYT).—Foreign ministers from the six Common Market countries and the four candidates said today that chances for an October summit meeting in Paris were brighter following yesterday's monetary agreement in London and a rapprochement of views here today on the summit's agenda.

The French, who had been threatening to delay the summit if the 10 nations were unable to agree on its objectives, held out more hope tonight. Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann told his colleagues that it was especially important for the 10 nations to agree on "common methods" in case of a new monetary crisis. But he still refused to say definitely whether the summit was on or off.

Judging from the comments made by most of the foreign ministers following today's meeting, it would appear that French President Georges Pompidou's tactics of threatening to call off the summit if the 10 nations could not agree were working.

There will be yet another meeting in Rome Sept. 11-to further work out the agenda. But it was clear after today's meeting that the major themes

of the summit will be the European Economic Community's economic and monetary policy, its relations with the rest of the world—especially the United States and developing countries—and the strengthening of the community's institutions.

The Dutch View

Norbert Schmelzer, the Dutch foreign minister who is current chairman of the Council of Ministers, said after today's meeting that no delegation had suggested changing the date of the summit from its presently scheduled Oct. 19, in Paris. He said it was the community's "common desire" to go ahead with the summit and that it will be determined at the Rome meeting whether sufficient progress has been made.

So, despite all the smiling faces here today, the 10 nations still are unable to come out and say that the summit, which was announced April 28, will still be held as scheduled, and the doubt that still lingers over the meeting underscores the difficulties the Europeans are having agreeing on its main issues.

Mr. Schmelzer said that most of today's meeting had been devoted to discussion of economic and monetary union, but he emphasized that the 10 countries still are unable to come out and say that the summit, which was announced April 28, will still be held as scheduled, and the doubt that still lingers over the meeting underscores the difficulties the Europeans are having agreeing on its main issues.

plashed that the 10 delegations did not really get down to the difficult details. Like yesterday in London, the community is trying to steer clear of trouble spots.

In the back of everybody's mind, and what Mr. Schumann put into words, was the feeling that the 10 nations must agree on a common plan of action in the event of a new monetary crisis.

"We have tried to circumscribe the problems during this meeting," Mr. Schumann said tonight, "and the Rome meeting will determine whether the minimum consensus exists to maintain the date for the summit."

Progress Seen

But Mr. Schumann said there had been "progress" since Mr. Pompidou said in an interview last month that the "Europeans could agree on practically nothing."

The community is trying to work out a single monetary policy in order to present a common front when the negotiations for a new world monetary agreement get under way next year. So far, however, the 10 nations have been divided over what technical measures to take inside the enlarged community. One of the future community members, Britain, has a floating currency, and several of the six members have severe exchange controls in force.

The other main problem is the community's relations with the United States. It is now felt by several of the 10 countries that only through concerted European action can the community hope to encourage the United States to return to dollar convertibility. This could be done, it is felt, by offering in return to consolidate some portion of U.S. short-term debts into special drawing rights.

Finally, the 10 nations still must end their quarrels over European institutions. Again today, the Dutch argued that Europe must have stronger economic institutions and a stronger European parliament, reducing the powers of national governments. The French, for one, think the time for increased European parliamentary control is not ripe.

Neither Side Comments on 6-Hour Parley

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, July 19 (WP).—The United States and North Vietnam today held their first secret peace talks here in more than three months.

In a major departure from past practice, both sides issued simultaneous and similar statements soon after the end of a six-and-a-half-hour meeting between White House adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, a leading Hanoi Politburo member, and Xuan Thuy, chief of North Vietnam's peace delegation.

Mr. Kissinger returned to Washington tonight and immediately reported to President Nixon. Earlier he had cabled a summary of the talks to the President.

"Further meetings will be announced as they are held," White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said in Washington. "By mutual agreement, neither side will reveal the substance of these meetings."

Officials in Washington willing to comment on the private meeting expressed neither optimism nor pessimism.

But they noted that Mr. Ziegler's statement all but said that other meetings will take place, suggesting that the atmosphere at least was different today from what it was at the May 2 meeting, which brought a cancellation by the United States of all bargaining sessions.

Since the May 2 meeting, there has been the mining of North Vietnamese ports, the summit meeting in Moscow, Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny's visit to Hanoi, Mr. Kissinger's four-day visit to Peking and the resumption last Thursday of the plenary negotiating sessions.

The Nixon administration has told newsmen there were some signs that North Vietnam was ready to resume the Paris negotiations with a new and "responsive" attitude. Mr. Kissinger told reporters at San Clemente, Calif., recently that he was hopeful about the resumed talks, but not optimistic.

The chief purpose of Mr. Kissinger's visit today could have been to find out whether the Communists are willing to separate the military from the political settlement.

Mr. Tho and Mr. Thuy have indicated that they might be willing to consider a military settlement first and a political settlement later, something they have not been willing to do in the past.

Their attitude today must have suggested to Mr. Kissinger that further private talks may be useful, officials here agreed.

But many officials in Washington were privately skeptical that Hanoi will agree to a settlement that does not assure its control in Saigon or that it will agree to a settlement prior to the November elections here. How-

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Ramparts Editor Says U.S. Also Breaks Its Allies' Codes

BERKELEY, Calif., July 19 (Reuters).—An editor of Ramparts magazine, which reports that the United States has broken the codes of the Soviet Union, said yesterday that it has also broken the codes of every major Western country.

Asked at a news conference here whether the National Security Agency had broken these codes, the editor, Peter Collier, said: "Not only do they have the ability but they are doing it now."

The magazine introduced the author of its article on U.S. electronic espionage, a former National Security Agency sergeant who used the pseudonym "Winglow Peck."

He said that his real name was Perry Fellwock. He is 26 years old. He said: "My experience with the U.S. government and its global mission has convinced me that the most dangerous threat to me, to my family and to world peace itself, is the American military."

He said his three years as an intelligence expert followed by "three years of agonized reflection" afterward convinced him to speak up about what he knew of American ability to crack the Soviet intelligence codes.

"I have done it for neither money nor glory but to bring to the American people knowledge which they need to know."

David Horowitz, another editor of the left-wing, anti-war magazine, said:



Perry Fellwock

"Mr. Peck is an intelligence expert, but he is no longer under government control."

"This is the reason he can tell what his expertise has allowed him and a few others like him to know: that the Soviet Union is an open book to the National Security Agency; that it is literally surrounded by our intelligence and military which tests its military muscle by sending surveillance planes over its air space; that we monitor the communications of allies' diplomats as a matter of fact as we do messages" of the Soviet secret police.

Next Step in Communications—Muons

ARGONNE, Ill., July 19 (AP-DJ).—A U.S. government scientist has developed the prototype of a communications system that transmits signals via ghost-like atomic particles that can pass through solid objects such as buildings.

The system holds the promise of becoming the third artificial method of communication. The first was electric current (the telephone) and the second was electromagnetic waves (the television). This third method comes from the ability of very light atomic particles to travel in a straight line by simply plowing through objects in their path.

One of these particles is called the muon. Physicist Richard C. Arnold has found that by using a stream of muons it is possible to send signals—voice, pictures and teletype, for example—over about 15 miles in a built-up area. He also believes that the earth's magnetic field could be used to guide the ghostly muons over a much wider area—thus making global communications possible.

Mr. Arnold, a researcher at the Atomic Energy Commission's Argonne laboratory, reports on his new communications system in the latest edition of Science magazine. The system, he observes, provides an alternative over short distances to microwave communications and "might compete" with satellites over long distances.

The muon is one of the more ephemeral members of the vast "zoo" of particles within the atom. Together with an even more ghostly particle called the neutrino, which can pass through the earth itself, it is carried to earth aboard cosmic rays, the mysterious radiation that arrives from interstellar space.

The muon is produced when the meson, the "glue" that holds the atom's nucleus together, begins to decay. The muon "lives" for only about two-millionths of a second before decaying itself and producing an electron. During its lifetime the muon can travel over long distances.

Sadat Move Seen as Historic; Cairo Action Is Studied For Impact

By Ihsan Hijazi

BEIRUT, July 19 (UPI)—Arab observers and commentators see a turning point in Egyptian-Soviet relations as a result of President Anwar Sadat's decision to depart Soviet military advisers from Egypt.

Lebanon's leading daily, Al Nahar, today called it a "coup in Soviet-Egyptian relations." Other press headlines here described Mr. Sadat's move as "historic." A right-wing paper, Al Hayat, said that after about two decades of dealing with the Russians, "the moment of truth has come for Egypt." Egypt has "finally" realized that the Russians were interested more in promoting their own interests than that of the Arabs, the paper said.

But editorialists expressed the belief that the power vacuum created by withdrawal of Soviet technicians would weaken Egypt.

Al Nahar said Egypt was losing the power it had been depending on. "The situation is so serious that we feel that we have been stripped completely naked," the paper added. The French-language L'Orient, though lighter, went as far as to say that Mr. Sadat "has committed political suicide."

Al Nida, daily paper of the Soviet-orientated Lebanese Communist party, accused Mr. Sadat of succumbing to "the United States, imperialist and reactionary influence." It charged also that Mr. Sadat presented the impression that the Soviet Union was to blame for the "Arab suffering resulting from the continued occupation of Arab territory by Israel."

Some observers here said that the attitude of Al Nida heralded the beginning of a Soviet-inspired campaign by Arab Communists against the Egyptian regime.

The daily Al Moharrer, which has close connections with Cairo, said that Egypt is to get French weapons as an alternative source to Soviet armaments. It quoted informed Arab sources as saying that contacts with Paris had been going on for a year, and that samples of French weapons have in fact been tested satisfactorily by the Egyptian armed forces.

The paper did not say what type of arms these were. However, informed sources believe it will be very difficult for Egypt to switch to Western-made weapons because the Egyptian Army has been using and training on Soviet-made weapons since 1955.

The Syrian media gave Mr. Sadat's announcement on the expulsion of Soviet advisers wide coverage, but the news was completely ignored by the state-controlled Baghdad radio.

Observers attributed this to the fact that Iraq has been seeking closer relations with Moscow and that the Egyptian move coincided with the departure for Moscow by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Saeed Abdel Baki. The purpose of the visit is to exchange the instruments of ratification of the Soviet-Iraqi treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Baghdad last April.

Meanwhile, the pro-Cairo daily Al Anwar, in a special dispatch from Cairo, reported that Mr. Sadat voiced stronger criticisms of the Soviet Union at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union yesterday than was reported in the official version of his speech.

According to the paper, Mr. Sadat told the committee that he had rejected a recent message from Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party secretary. The Egyptian president was quoted as explaining that he had been expecting a letter from Soviet leaders on Egypt's request for additional weapons. Instead, he said, Mr. Brezhnev gave him a justification of the Soviet support for the continuation of the Middle East cease-fire.

France Affirms Embargo PARIS, July 19 (UPI)—France said today it would maintain its embargo on arms shipments to countries involved in the Middle East struggle.

Government spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat made the statement when questioned by journalists about reports that Egypt might look to France for military hardware following a decision to oust Soviet advisers.

Egypt Imprisons 15 as Subversives CAIRO, July 19 (UPI)—The Supreme State Security Court yesterday imprisoned 15 men, including a former employee in the office of President Anwar Sadat, on charges of plotting to overthrow Arab regimes, the Middle East News agency said.

The men were members of the Arab Vanguard Organization, which was broken up earlier this year when police raided its Cairo headquarters. Authorities said that the groups aims were to overthrow the Egyptian and all existing Arab governments. Four of the accused were each sentenced to 10 years in jail and fined \$2,500. Four were given five-year prison terms each and fined \$500. Three were sentenced to three years each and fined \$250 and four to two years each and a \$125 fine.

Mideast Outlook Unclear After Ouster

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. officials knew something was in the wind, but the two chief State Department officials dealing with Egyptian affairs, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco and Michael Serner, the "country director" for Egypt, were both on holiday.

The Russians can claim that they have completed their mission to train Egyptian personnel in the use of Soviet equipment and can turn what is bound to be characterized as a major setback into an advantage.

Some U.S. officials meanwhile say they have seen signs that Egypt was becoming tired of superpower dominance in the Mideast and was moving toward closer relations with countries like France and Germany. Having failed to get the United States to pressure Israel into a settlement, and having failed to get enough offensive weapons from the Soviet Union to defeat Israel on the battlefield, Cairo could be trying a new way.

On May 17, Cairo unilaterally ordered that the U.S. interests section there be cut in half, a move described by one Egyptian official as an effort to show displeasure without cutting off relations. Yesterday's move, while far more dramatic, similarly appears to be a last-ditch effort to get the Russians to do more, or a recognition that they refuse to do more.

The Israelis, meanwhile, are counseling the Americans to keep cool. They are saying that the end result will be that the Arab world will see that the Russians cannot "deliver" on what is needed and will re-examine relations with the United States, because, in the words of one Israeli, "they appreciate strength."

Palestinian Aide Seriously Hurt By Booby Trap BEIRUT, July 19 (AP)—A Palestinian leader was the victim of a booby trap today, the second such attack in a month.

Anis Sayegh, 41, was seriously injured when a bomb exploded as he opened his desk. Well known in the Arab world as a writer, he works at the Palestine Research Center, which is supported by Palestinian guerrillas groups.

The explosion occurred a day after a group identifying itself as "supporters of free Lebanon" took responsibility for the death July 9 of Hassan Kanafani.

Mr. Kanafani, a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and his 15-year-old niece were killed when a bomb exploded in his car as he switched on the ignition.

A statement by the new group accused the commandos of trying to undermine Lebanon's independence.

Sanctions Urged Against Israel UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 19 (UPI)—Syria and Lebanon asked the United Nations Security Council yesterday to impose sanctions against Israel for its refusal to release Lebanese and Syrian officers captured in a border raid four weeks ago.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Toledan said today that the council's refusal to consider an Israeli proposal calling for simultaneous release of all prisoners held by both Israel and the Arab nations.

Debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

Italian Newspaper Strike ROME, July 19 (Reuters)—Printers staged a nationwide strike today to prevent publication of tomorrow's editions in the latest round of a bitter dispute in the Italian newspaper industry over Monday morning editions. Publishers have stopped printing them because they say the triple Sunday pay rate makes publication uneconomical.



A NEAR MISS KISS—A restraining hand keeps a Brownie Girl Scout from being bussed by a month-old camel calf, named Brownie in honor of the event—a visit to the Saint Louis zoo by 800 of the girls from troops in the area.

'Shopper's Guide' to Surgery Cites Unneeded Operations

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI)—Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner Herbert S. Denenberg has asserted that U.S. doctors perform at least 2 million unneeded operations a year. Other experts said those operations cost at least \$4,000 patients.

In a "Shopper's Guide" that offers "14 rules on how to avoid unnecessary surgery," Mr. Denenberg advised the public to consider an operation only as "a last resort."

While acknowledging that "most surgeons are competent, conscientious, careful and conservative," Mr. Denenberg said "there is a tendency for surgeons to do their thing—which is operate."

In a telephone interview Monday he called his estimate of 2 million unnecessary operations a year "conservative," and said this surgery costs the U.S. public millions of dollars as well as unneeded deaths.

While he placed the annual number of operations performed at about 12 million, surveys by the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities of Ann Arbor, Mich., indicate that more than 30 million Americans underwent surgery last year.

Dr. Virgil Stee, head of the commission, estimated that the overall death rate for operations is about 1.2 percent.

A West Coast surgeon using the term "overkill," Dr. E. Williams, M.D., estimated in a book called "How to Avoid Unnecessary Surgery" that 30 percent of the operations done in America are unneeded.

Members of the American College of Surgeons, however, denied in a poll taken last year that there is much unneeded surgery done in the nation's hospitals. Only 11 percent said it was common, while 46 percent said it was very rare and 41 percent said it is uncommon.

The problem of unneeded surgery and the question of whether there are too many surgeons in the country is

in a speech prepared for the Senate, Sen. Goldwater said: "The public has a right to know a lot more about the endorsement. If the Newspaper Guild is going to take a political position for the first time in its history, it's time that the American people who are dependent upon Guild members for their news are told all about it."

Several hundred reporters and editors of The Washington Post, The Washington Evening Star-Daily News, The New York Times and the wire service local of the Newspaper Guild have signed petitions disavowing themselves from the Guild's endorsement.

Mr. Perlick said today that delegates to the Guild's convention three weeks ago authorized the 14-member executive board to endorse a candidate and that the board voted, 14-0, a week before Mr. Perlick's announcement to support Sen. McGovern.

Spain's Lopez Bravo In London for Talks LONDON, July 19 (Reuters)—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo arrived here by air today for talks with British ministers on the Gibraltar dispute, European economic and security questions and Middle East developments.

The Spanish foreign minister's main talks will be with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary. They will begin their discussions this evening, and Mr. Lopez Bravo will fly back home Saturday.

503d (Guess What) Is Up MOSCOW, July 19 (UPI)—The Soviet Union launched No. 503 today in its series of Cosmos unmanned satellites, the Tass news agency said.

Waldheim, Kosygin Confer in Kremlin MOSCOW, July 19 (AP)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin in the Kremlin today for a discussion of the international situation.

Tass reported they "considered questions relating to the UN activities in maintaining world peace and security of nations" and discussed "topical problems of the present-day international situation."

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Waldheim, Kosygin Confer in Kremlin



TOE TRANSPLANT—Last March doctors replaced Karl Tagler's right thumb, lost in a home workshop accident, with one of his big toes. At right, he demonstrates his rehabilitation for photographer outside his home in Atherton, Calif.

After Weeks of Delay, Recess, Mafia Figure Senate Finally Gets to Vote Denies Links With Sinatra

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—The Senate managed to take a vote yesterday. The majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, hailed this as an achievement that "broke the ice" in which the Senate has seemed to be frozen.

It returned Monday after a 17-day recess for the Democratic National Convention on notice from the leadership that it faced a long and difficult legislative schedule if it was to adjourn before the November elections.

But as an exasperated Sen. Mansfield observed, the Senate has seemed intent on "spinning its wheels" in a circular debate. "We just can't go on in this fashion because we only bring discredit on ourselves and the Senate as an institution," he told the members.

The Republican leader Sen. Hugh Scott, chimed in that the Senate seems to be attempting to establish a record as the world's greatest deliberative body.

The exhortations of the two leaders followed a morning of unproductive, ill-attended discussions—typical of Senate sessions for most of the year. Eighteen senators—nearly a fifth of the membership—were absent. The Senate convened at 10 a.m. but then had to recess for 40 minutes to find a senator willing to offer an amendment to the pending foreign aid authorization bill.

After some more recesses and a quorum call so senators could attend, Republican and Demo-

cratic policy committee luncheons, the Senate finally got around to approving, by a 75-1 vote, an amendment by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy earmarking \$70 million for relief of refugees in South Vietnam.

By a voice vote, the Senate also approved another Kennedy amendment calling upon the President to work with other countries and the United Nations in drafting plans for a postwar humanitarian relief program in Vietnam.

Sen. Mansfield was so elated with the votes, which almost did not occur because of pleas for delay from the Republican side, that he told the Senate:

"Now that we have broken the ice and had a vote, I hope the Senate can apply itself to work."

The \$1.7-billion foreign aid bill has been before the Senate since June 8. The main stumbling block has been the Vietnam issue, which Republicans have been reluctant to force to a vote.

Withdrawal Plan

Sen. Mansfield has attached an amendment to the bill requiring the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South Vietnam by Aug. 31 and terminating all U.S. hostilities in Indochina once a verified cease-fire has been reached and prisoners of war have been released.

Since the Mansfield amendment was incorporated in the bill reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee, the parliamentary initiative lies with administration forces to make the move to strike it from the legislation. The Republican leadership has been reluctant to do so, largely because it was uncertain it had the votes to defeat the amendment.

The parliamentary impasse may have been broken yesterday when Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D.-Nev., moved to modify the amendment to conform more to administration wishes. As modified, the amendment would require withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South Vietnam 90 days after enactment of the legislation but only after agreement had been reached on release of prisoners of war.

The modifications fall short of the desires of the administration, which, in line with the President's May 8 peace proposal, also wants an internationally supervised cease-fire as a precondition for withdrawal. But now that Sen. Cannon has made his move, the Senate will be forced to vote on his proposal.

Broad Pullout Plan

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI).—In the most far-reaching anti-war legislation yet offered, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., today proposed a total withdrawal from Indochina if negotiations fail to end the Vietnam war in four months.

Sen. Cooper's amendment would, for the first time, eliminate the release of Americans held prisoner as a condition for withdrawal.

U.S. Sues N.Y.C. Over Pollution

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP).—The federal government yesterday filed complaints against New York City and the Passaic Valley (New Jersey) Sewerage Commission charging them with discharging nearly 1.9 billion gallons a day of raw or inadequately treated waste into the New York Harbor area.

The Environmental Protection agency moved against the city and the commission under the Water Pollution Control Act. The suit gives the city and the commission 180 days to submit updated abatement plans or face further Justice Department action.

In a related effort, the U.S. attorneys in Brooklyn, Manhattan and Newark, N.J., filed suits against localities under the Refuse Act of 1939. The latter lawsuits aim at industrial pollution that passes through municipal sewers. The U.S. attorneys asked the communities to take all steps necessary to detect sources of industrial pollution and to enforce existing codes against industrial polluters.

Jackson Calls Administration 'Dishonest' on ABM Issue

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).—Conservative Democratic Senator Henry Jackson, of Washington, charged yesterday that the Nixon administration is being "dishonest in leading the American people to believe" that an anti-ballistic missile defense around the Minuteman missile base at Grand Forks, N.D., would add to their security.

Sen. Jackson's charge came as he cross-examined Gerard C. Smith, director of the U.S. Arms Control Agency, on the agreement Mr. Smith negotiated with the Soviet Union to limit land and sea-based missiles.

"I'm appalled," said Sen. Jackson to newsmen after his questioning of Mr. Smith, "that he doesn't have the answers on the most important matter ever brought before the Senate as far as strategic arms are concerned."

Mr. Smith did give answers to most of the 25 written questions posed by Sen. Jackson on the strategic arms limitation talks agreement. But Sen. Jackson complained that the responses were incomplete and did not reveal the full extent of any U.S.-Soviet unwritten understandings. "They have to explain what's involved in this," said Sen. Jackson of the Nixon administration.

The senator said he would not make his own decision whether to vote for the accord until after he had obtained fuller explanations. Chairman John Stennis of the Senate Armed Services Committee called Sen. Jackson's questions "excellent" during yesterday's meetings.

Only 100 Missiles

On the anti-ballistic-missile question, Sen. Jackson told Mr. Smith that protecting the Grand

Forks Minuteman base with only the 100 interceptor missiles to be permitted by the treaty made little sense militarily. The 101st enemy warhead, he said, would fall unimpeded.

Therefore, asked Sen. Jackson, why spend any of the \$5.8 billion the administration wants for the Grand Forks ABM base, since there will not be enough missiles there for an adequate defense?

"Isn't there something wrong—I say dishonest—in leading the American people to believe that putting 100 ABM interceptors around Grand Forks

makes the U.S. offense look more credible in Soviet eyes and thus helps deter an attack?" he asked.

Smith's Reply

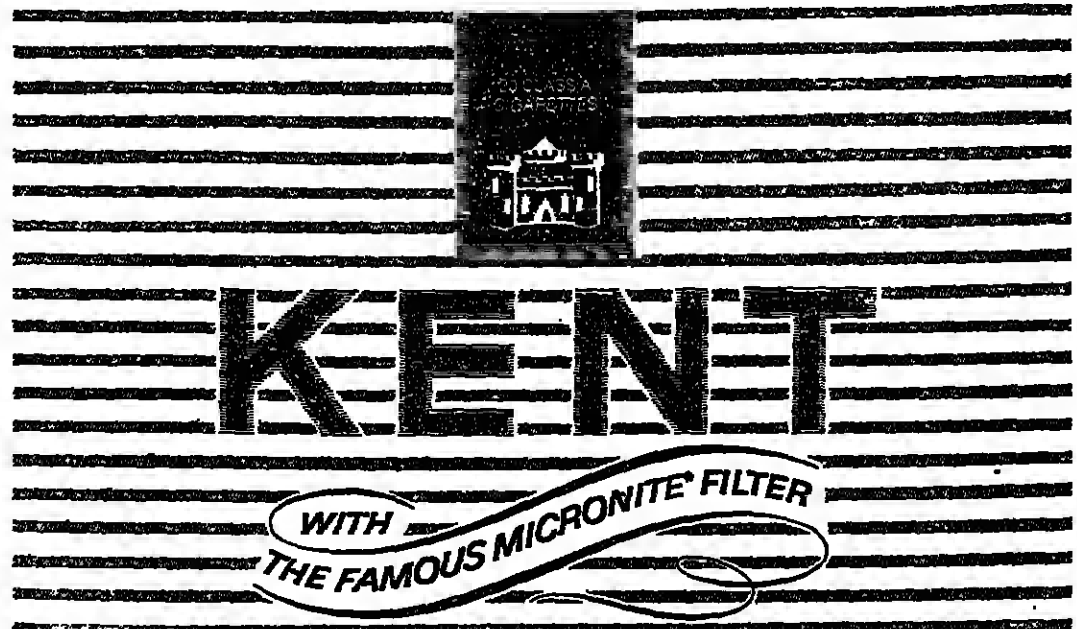
Mr. Smith, in answering Sen. Jackson, said the 100 interceptors allowed under the Moscow arms agreement "will protect a number of ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles) in that field" at Grand Forks.

If the administration wants \$5.8 billion to spend at Grand Forks, said Sen. Jackson, it should install at least 500 interceptors.


Under the Moscow agreement,

the United States and the Soviet Union can each put a missile defense of 100 interceptors around one ICBM site and each nation's capital city. Sen. Jackson had proposed here during the negotiations in Moscow that each side install four ABM sites to protect its offensive missiles, arguing this would help stabilize the balance of terror.

Mr. Smith said the Russians had expressed concern that putting a U.S. missile defense at two or four sites "would be the kernel for regional, if not national, deployment" of an ABM system.



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2 Koreas Agree On Special Talks

PANMUNJOM, Korea, July 19 (Reuters).—Red Cross officials from North and South Korea today agreed in principle to open full-scale negotiations next month on the problem of reuniting divided families.

Spurred on by the new mood of reconciliation between their governments, the two sides disagreed only on a site for the talks—each wanted to hold them in its own capital.

But observers expect that delegates will have little trouble deciding this question when they meet again at this border village, probably early next week.

77 Arms Systems Exceed Estimates By \$28.7 Billion

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—Congressional auditors say costs of 77 major weapons systems have overrun by \$28.7 billion and say much of that "is directly attributed to unrealistic early cost estimates."

The General Accounting Office, an arm of Congress, said in a report yesterday it analyzed 78 major weapons but did not include one—the proposed ultra-quiet Trident long-range missile-firing submarine—because it has not been given a final go-ahead.

Rep. Les Aspin, D., who blamed the overrun on "the military's pie-in-the-sky promises about cheap weapons."

The GAO report on the Pentagon's latest quarterly figures on weapons cost overruns says the \$28.7 billion is 31 percent down from the previous year's 40 percent.

It said analysis of 48 weapons systems showed that \$11.7 billion of their cost decrease was achieved by simply cutting down production quantities.

It found two overriding reasons for unrealistic cost estimates: lack of complete and precise weapon plans when the estimates were made and lack of adequate documentation on which estimators could make precise cost judgments.

'George McGovern Day'

CUSTER, S. D., July 19 (AP).—Today was declared "George McGovern Day" in South Dakota by Gov. Richard Kneip to mark the 50th birthday of the senator and Democratic presidential nominee. Sen. McGovern, here for a rest, plans a horseback ride in the morning and a birthday party featuring a barbecued buffalo in the evening.

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Says War Secrets Kept From Presidents

By Sanford J. Ungar

July 19 (WP).—Illustration of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's secret report on the Vietnam War, the Joint Chiefs of Staff's secret report on the Vietnam War, the Joint Chiefs of Staff's secret report on the Vietnam War.

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Obituaries

Goran Gentele, 54, Successor To Bing as Director of Met

NEW YORK, July 19 (NYT)—Goran Gentele, 54, who was to have begun his first season as director of the Metropolitan Opera this September, was killed yesterday in an automobile crash in Sardinia. The crash also claimed the lives of two of his daughters, Mr. Gentele's wife, Marie, and another daughter, Janet, 27, were reported in fairly good condition today in a hospital. The dead children were Beatrice, 15, and Anna, 21.

When George S. Moore, president of the Met, announced the appointment of Mr. Gentele to succeed Sir Rudolf Bing as di-

rector, he said: "Not only can he give us artistic leadership but he can make both ends meet."

Even before his first season began, Mr. Gentele had made an auspicious start on what must be one of the toughest jobs in the musical world: He created an atmosphere of excited anticipation, even among this city's sophisticated and cynical musical establishment, and he successfully and quietly negotiated labor contracts with the Met's 14 tough unions.

Music lovers looked forward eagerly to his premiere production of "Carmen" on Sept. 16. Mr. Gentele planned to direct it himself.

Made Changes
Just 19 months have passed since the slender, forthright Swede was named to the top post at the Met, and he really only took full control of the company a few weeks ago. But in that time, he made sweeping and dramatic changes.

He hired the company's first black conductor, Henry Lewis. He planned a Piccolo Met to offer

small-scale operatic productions. And he appointed the first music director in the company's history, Rafael Kubelik.

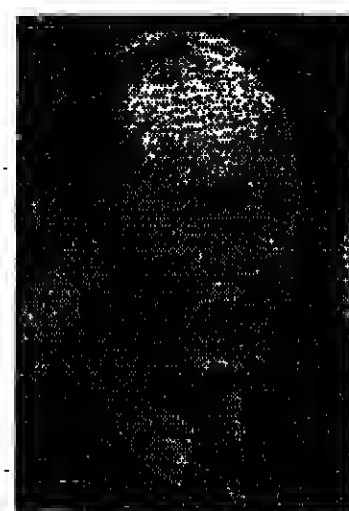
Mr. Gentele said he hoped to bring Ingmar Bergman to the Met as a director, that he planned to encourage informal attire at the opera and that one of his most important goals was to "Americanize" the venerable opera company.

"Why should it be," he once asked, "that so many United States singers must fly to the big opera houses of Europe while the singers of Europe are flying here?" A more American Met, Mr. Gentele said, might persuade Congress that opera is a national responsibility. He made no secret of the fact that government subsidy was one of his principal long-term aims.

Mr. Gentele, who was born and educated in Stockholm, served as director of Stockholm's Royal Opera House from 1968 through 1971. In his earlier days, he directed plays for Stockholm's Royal Dramatic Theater. But until his appointment to the Met, his only work outside Europe had been at Montreal's Expo 67, where his Stockholm company staged productions of "Tristan," "The Masked Ball" and "The Rake's Progress," the last directed by his friend Mr. Bergman.

He was the youngest son of a Swedish Army officer. His parents were divorced when he was an infant and his name, Gentele, was his mother's maiden name, which she resumed at that time. He was trained in violin and piano and recalled being taken to the opera from the age of eight.

Raymond B. Fosdick
NEWTOWN, Conn., July 19 (UPI)—Raymond B. Fosdick, 59, a former president of the Rockefeller Foundation who once served



Goran Gentele

as first under secretary of the League of Nations, died yesterday. During the Mexican border dispute of 1916, Mr. Fosdick served as special representative of the secretary of war with the expeditionary forces led by Gen. John J. Pershing. His War Department service continued in World War I, when he served on the department's Committee on Training Camps and later as an aide to Gen. Pershing in France.

President Woodrow Wilson appointed Mr. Fosdick as the top U.S. representative to the League of Nations, a post he held until it became clear that the United States would not join the organization.

Mr. Fosdick was named president of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1920 and served in that post until 1936.

Harry Westman

REDHILL, England, July 19 (AP)—Harry Westman, 51, captain of Britain's Ryder Cup golf team in 1965, died in a hospital here today after an auto crash. Mr. Westman never recovered consciousness after the accident last Friday.

He won the German and Irish Opens and represented England in the Canada Cup and Ryder Cup teams four times.

Freak Rains, Heat Prevail Over Europe

Britain Is Flooded As Continent Swelters

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Freak summer weather in Europe has brought Mediterranean conditions to the Arctic Circle and misery to the soggy British Isles.

A depression over Iceland has brought more than the usual rain to Britain while shielding mainland Europe from the usual cool Atlantic breezes. This has allowed warm southerly airstreams from the Mediterranean and Caspian Seas unrestricted access to Russia and Scandinavia.

North of the Arctic Circle, where the sun never sets in summer, the temperatures have been in the 90s.

In Norway a heat wave aggravated forest fires north of the Arctic Circle.

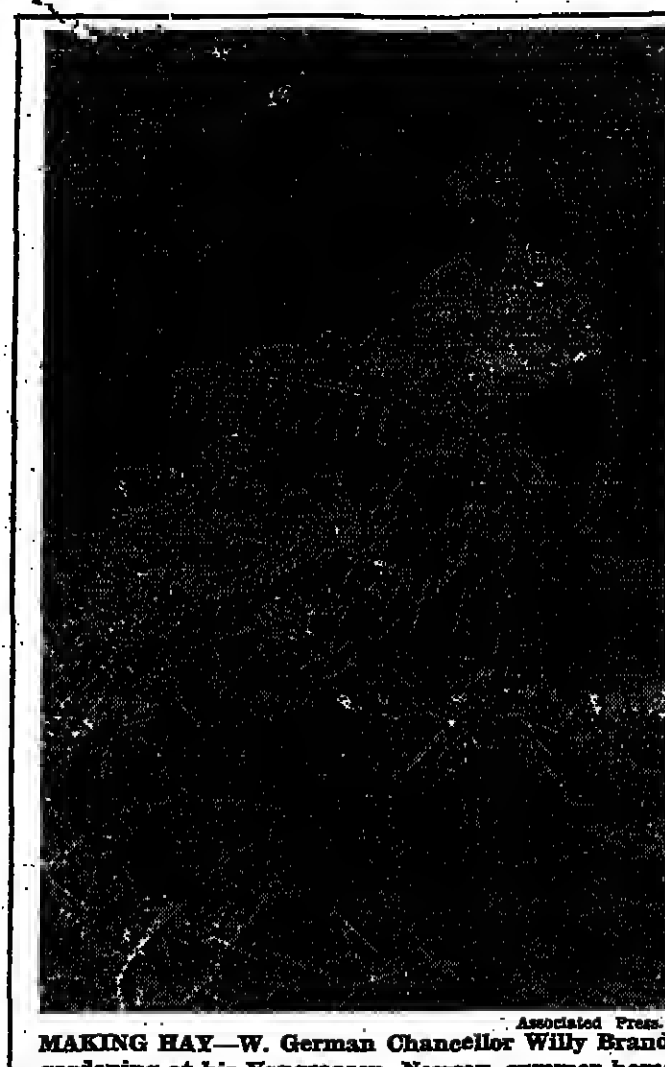
Four persons were reported dead in Frankfurt, West Germany, as a result of the heat, and in Munich 120 were treated for heat strokes.

In Denmark, old people were advised to stay in the shade, and parents were warned not to leave infants in automobiles in the sun.

France has had one of the bleakest early summers on record, followed by a week of hot, muggy weather interrupted by frequent thunderstorms. Two villages west of Paris were flooded, and three persons have been killed by lightning.

Downdrops in Britain last night ended a few days of warm respite. A record 3 1/2 inches of rain in just over an hour flooded roads, houses and shops in Exeter, while lightning struck five electrical transformers and left 3,000 consumers without electricity. There were also floods in Kent and Wales.

The Mediterranean area was about the most normal part of Europe.



MAKING HAY—W. German Chancellor Willy Brandt gardening at his Vangsaaen, Norway, summer home.

Cameras May Be Reinstalled For 5th Spassky-Fischer Game

REYKJAVIK, July 19 (UPI)—Organizers of the Boris Spassky-Bobby Fischer world chess championship today said they hoped television cameras would be back in the hall for tomorrow's fifth game.

Workers built sound-proof boxes at the entrances to the playing hall during the afternoon to block the sound of clanking porcelain and voices from a nearby cafeteria. German arbiter Lothar Schmid said he heard the noises during yesterday's fourth game.

The fifth game is scheduled tomorrow at 1700 GMT, Spassky opening with white. The Russian, defending the world championship title he won in 1968 for the first time, holds a 2.5-to-1.5 advantage in the 24-game series.

In New York, lawyers for Chester Fox, Inc., which bought the film rights to the match, conferred with lawyers representing Fischer. Fischer forfeited the second game of the match by refusing to play in front of the cameras.

Richard C. Stein, an attorney for Chester Fox, said "progress" was made in the talks, which broke up at 0830 GMT today. "We hope to resolve it today," he said. "Our interest is not to disturb the matches. That is our prime and principal interest of concern."

Gudmundur Thorarinnsson, president of the Icelandic Chess Federation, said in Reykjavik, "Fischer is violently opposed to all cameras, but we know there is one solution he'll accept. I cannot disclose which. The final decision on whether the cameras can be installed at the back of the hall is not expected until shortly before the match starts."

The 29-year-old challenger relaxed in his presidential suite at the Lorteleiter Hotel today, reviewing moves of yesterday's game. Experts said Fischer was fortunate to escape from the game with a draw.

Running through translated comments from Icelandic grandmaster Fridrik Olafsson criticizing one of his moves, Fischer nodded and said, "Yes, I agree it was not very clever."

Grand masters in the Icelandic capital for the championship said Spassky played a couple of dubious moves late in the game which cost him victory.

French Police Find 2d Heroin Lab in a Week

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, July 19 (AP)—French police announced today the discovery of a heroin-processing laboratory in southern France, the second found this week.

They also said the first laboratory, a mobile one found on the Riviera Sunday, had treated a ton of morphine base over the past two years. The resultant heroin would be worth some \$600 million when cut and recut and sold on the street in the United States.

Four men were arrested Sunday and charged with narcotics offenses after they were found unloading the mobile laboratory from a truck.

Police revealed that the second laboratory found today was apparently run by the same four men. Today's discovery was made after two automatic pistols with ammunition and a hand grenade were found Monday night near the freeway from Aix to Marseille. A drycleaning ticket found nearby was traced to a woman who turned out to be the mistress of one of the men—three of them brothers—arrested Sunday.

Her villa in Aix was searched, and the new laboratory and 44 pounds of partly processed heroin were discovered.

The woman admitted having thrown the pistols over the edge of the freeway, police said.

Aides said Fischer was surprised by Spassky's strong opening attack and said the challenger was only too pleased to escape with half a point.

"I told you it would be a tough match once we got down to tactics. Bobby is in fine shape. He gets a lot of sleep and does not smoke his cigars like me or chew through three packets of cigarettes like Mr. Byrne," Fischer's second, the Rev. William Lombard said, smiling at U.S. grand master Robert Byrne.

Meanwhile, Spassky was "relaxed, smiling and satisfied with everything, especially the food," Mr. Thorarinnsson said after visiting the Russian in his hotel.

Favorite Dishes
Unlike Fischer, who rarely moves out of his suite, Spassky walks around freely and takes most of his meals in the eighth-floor restaurant. He has a special liking for Icelandic lamb.

Fischer's favorite dish is "skyr," an Icelandic milk specialty. He arrived for the fourth game seven minutes late because he did not want to rush through a meal at the hotel cafeteria.

Poor weather prevented Spassky from playing tennis, a favorite pastime. American sources said Fischer visited the Keflavik U.S. air base twice to play a game of bowling.

In a downtown apartment Fox said he was waiting for a final "green light" to bring in his cameras.

"I hope the organizers can find a solution soon, because the match is proceeding now. They have signed a very lucrative contract, and I want something in exchange," Fox said.

Fischer staged a 35-minute protest during the first game and sulked in his hotel suite during the second in protest against the cameras. Schmid then moved the third match to a secluded table-tennis hall, but returned the fourth one to the stage after he heard traffic noises and children's play. Fischer won the third game on the 41st move.

Scolding by Kisevger?
PARIS, July 19 (NYT)—Henry Kissinger telephoned Bobby Fischer over the weekend and scolded him for harming U.S.-Icelandic relations, the Paris newspaper Le Figaro reported today in a dispatch from New York.

Le Figaro said it was President Nixon's aide who persuaded Fischer to return to the match to play the third game last Monday.

The French newspaper noted that many Icelanders would like to see the U.S. air base in Iceland removed from their country.

Le Figaro also reported rumors in the United States that Fischer, through intermediaries, has set a large sum of money on his own victory.

Philippines Hit By Heavy Rains; Death Toll 166

MANILA, July 19 (UPI)—The worst rains to hit the Philippines since World War II swept central Luzon today, leaving nearly 400,000 persons homeless.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos announced an official death toll of 166 in flooding that swept at least 14 northern and central Luzon provinces. Officials said they expected the toll to rise.

The Philippine Red Cross reported nearly 400,000 persons homeless in the 200-mile affected area north of Manila.

The flood broke dikes and dams, swept away bridges and damaged crops and hundreds of houses in the region, which has 10.3 million inhabitants.

President Marcos said "zero visibility" prevented Philippine and U.S. helicopters from the U.S. Clark Air Force Base 50 miles north of Manila from reaching marooned people in Pangasinan Province.

Finn Regime In Surprise Move, Resigns

Minority Government Won't Sign EEC Pact

HELSINKI, July 19 (AP)—Finland's minority government resigned today in a surprise move by the Social Democratic administration of Premier Rafael P.

The Social Democrats said they could not alone take responsibility of signing the trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

The resigning government declared that "only a majority government can take the responsibility of signing the trade agreement with the European Community Market."

Talks about the agreement concluded "in principle" and signing was supposed to take place Saturday, but now will not.

Opponents of the EEC pact have claimed it gave only weak protection to Finnish agriculture and that the conditions for industry exports, within an year to 12-year transition period, are insufficient.

55 Seats Controlled

The Social Democratic government controlled 55 seats of 200 in the Parliament. It formed last February after it to form a four-party major government had broken down.

The Social Democrats are a largest party in Finland. The party gained four new seats in Parliament in general elections last January, but the no Socialist parties still control 55 seats in Parliament and has the majority. The Socialist parties have 82 seats.

The government has had problems on several occasions a year and last month the opposition urged the government to resign.

East, West Berlin Agree to Move Wall to Aid Traffic

BERLIN, July 19 (UPI)—West Berlin and East Germany agreed today to move the wall back from its main city square to improve the West Berlin highway system.

Under the agreement, East Germany sold West Berlin 26 acres of land at Potsdamer Platz, on the East-West city border, for 31 million marks.

The agreement was initiated in the West Berlin City Hall by Dietrich Hinkelmann, an aide of West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schepers, and Walter Mueller, of the East German Foreign Office. A West Berlin spokesman said it will be signed in East Berlin soon.

The transaction, made possible by the four-power Berlin agreement concluded last September, is the second territorial exchange between East and West here.

Under an agreement completed last December the East Germans received a piece of West Berlin in exchange for a stretch of road lining West Berlin with its little enclave of Stettinwerk, which lies inside East Germany.

New ORTF Chief Says News Head To Resign Soon

PARIS, July 19 (Reuters)—The new chief of ORTF, the French state-run broadcasting network, yesterday announced the impending resignation of a leading television news executive who has been under fire from orthodox Gaullists.

Arthur Conte, who was appointed chairman and director-general last week, said in a statement that news executive Pierre Desgraupes would resign following the reorganization of the network.

Mr. Desgraupes, 52, was appointed director of news services of the ORTF's first television channel in 1968.

He was answerable only to the ORTF Board and his appointment was part of a policy of liberalization introduced by the government of former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

During the last three years, Mr. Desgraupes has been under attack from Gaullists who said he gave too much prominence to the political opposition and for producing an allegedly pessimistic picture of France.

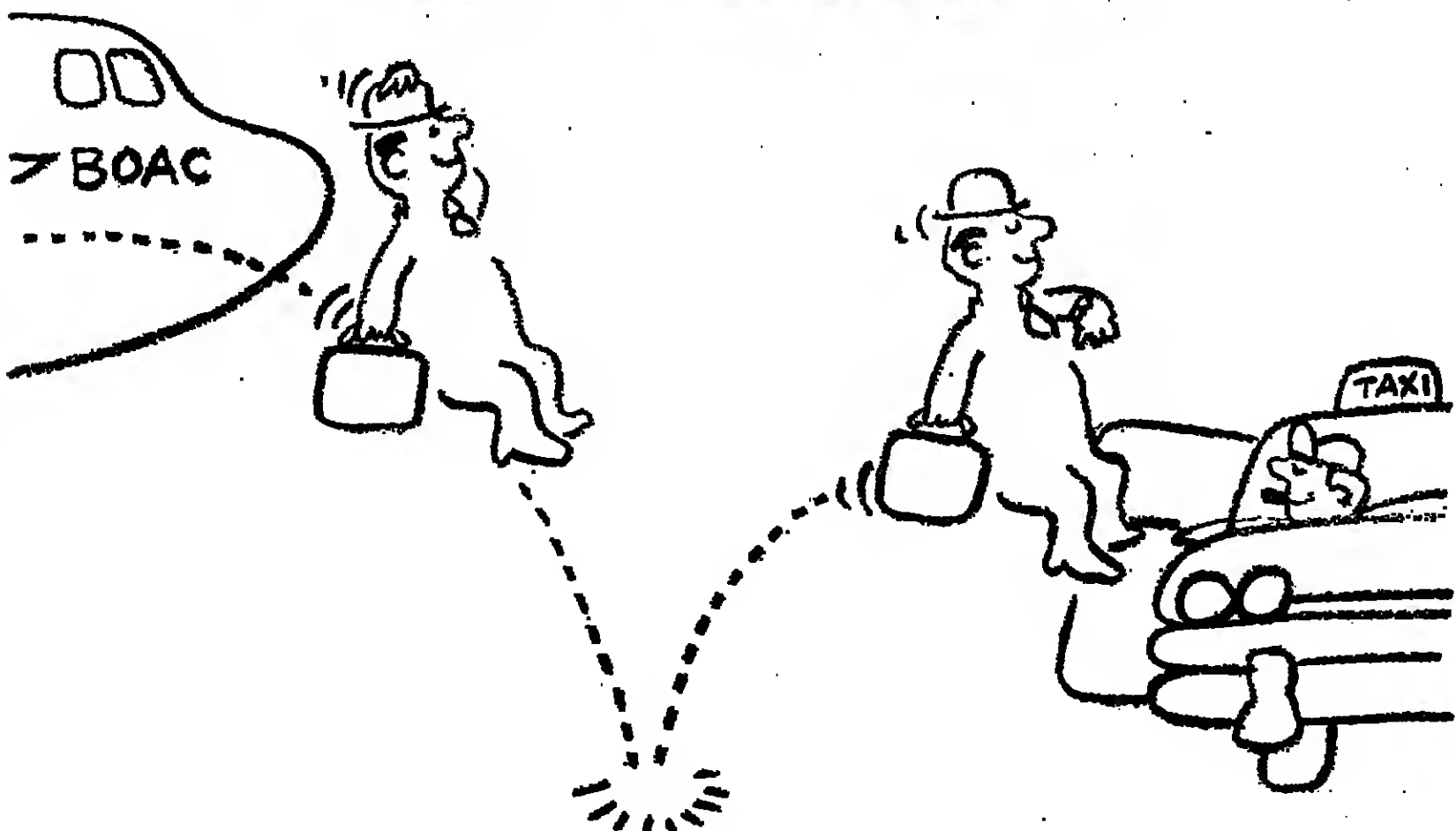
Meanwhile, the newspaper Le Monde reported that President Georges Pompidou apparently held the ORTF directly responsible for his poor showing in the April referendum on enlargement of the Common Market.

Corfu Jet Crash Kills Briton, 80

CORFU, Greece, July 19 (Reuters)—A British airliner with 80 persons aboard plunged into the sea today after an abortive take-off here today. The only casualty was Mrs. Louisa Mohr-Berthe, 56, a British subject, who was injured and died later in a hospital on this island.

The Caledonian Airways jet was on a charter flight from Corfu to London and was on its takeoff run when an indication showed a malfunction in its right engine. The pilot, Capt. Rex Sten, abandoned the takeoff attempt but the plane overran the runway and plunged into the sea.

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Baby, 6 Months, and Man, 71, Die in Ulster Terror Attacks

BELFAST, July 19 (UPI).—A 6-month-old baby and a 71-year-old man were killed in separate incidents in Northern Ireland today.

The baby died when a bomb exploded near the main square. The dead infant's mother, 28-year-old Mrs. Barbara Jack, 20 other women and a 15-year-old girl were hospitalized with injuries. Army experts estimated the bomb weighed up to 100 pounds.

"It blew up as I was a few feet away from the man and I saw the baby thrown onto the footpath," said Mrs. E. McCallum, a waitress in a nearby restaurant, flying glass and debris smashed down on the infant where he lay.

The car in which the bomb was planted had been stolen earlier in the day.

Jellyfish Show Their Power, Cut Off Tokyo's

TOKYO, July 19 (Reuters).—A school of jellyfish today cut off power to 300,000 homes in western Tokyo, halted trains, and trapped hundreds of people in elevators.

Tokyo's electric power company said the jellyfish had jammed the mouth of the cooling tube at a power station.

Traffic piled up at 1,000 blacked-out traffic lights during the 30-minute power breakdown.

Tass Announces Soviet Deal With U.S. Oil Company

MOSCOW, July 19 (AP).—The Soviet government announced today that it had concluded a five-year "agreement for scientific and technical cooperation" with the U.S. corporation Occidental Petroleum.

The news agency Tass did not reveal the value of the agreement, first disclosed by Occidental President Armand Hammer at a press conference in London yesterday.

The agency said: "The agreement envisages as the primary fields of cooperation: drilling and refining of oil and natural gas, production of agricultural fertilizers and chemicals, metal treatment and metal plating, design and building of hotels and the use of solid waste materials." These were the same five areas covered by Mr. Hammer's announcement.

Tass said the agreement was made between Occidental and the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology. It added that Mr. Hammer and the committee's deputy chairman, Dzhemal Gvishiani, signed the agreement.

The report gave no further details.

Russian Asks Nixon to Help U.S.-Born Wife

MOSCOW, July 19 (Reuters).—Gavriel Shapiro, a 27-year-old Soviet Jew facing trial for draft evasion, appealed today to President Nixon to help his American-born wife gain a Soviet entry visa.

In an open letter to the President, made available to foreign correspondents, Mr. Shapiro wrote it clear he hoped his wife would be allowed to come here before he faces trial next Wednesday.

"She must be with me in my hour of need," he wrote.

Mr. Shapiro married Judith Silver, from Cincinnati, at a Jewish wedding ceremony in Moscow in June 1968. Mrs. Shapiro had to leave four days later when her visa expired.

Her husband, who had earlier defied a summons to two months' military training, was later charged with draft evasion and spent 18 days in custody before being released pending trial.

Five Nigerians Get Life, Death

LAGOS, Nigeria, July 19 (AP).—Five persons convicted of armed robbery have been sentenced to death by firing squad, as well as being sentenced to life imprisonment, 21 years in jail and two strokes of the cane.

The judgment, handed down Monday in Maiduguri in northern Nigeria and reported in Lagos by the Daily Times, got this response from one of the defendants: "Is it after we are killed that we shall come back to serve life imprisonment?"

The judge ruled that the death sentence was for two of five counts of armed robbery.

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Gunmen Down in Pub

BARRY GRAY, a grandfather, was shot at a pub in Belfast's mixed Springfield Road area.

Friends of Mr. Gray, a Protestant, said he was standing at the bar of the White Horse pub talking to a friend when three gunmen burst in. One leveled a Thompson submachine gun at the patrons and told them to "sit up against the wall."

There was a short scuffle and the submachine gun was fired point-blank into Mr. Gray's stomach. He died en route to a hospital. The bomb, police said, proved to be a dud.

Another Belfast incident, three gunmen firing from a Roman Catholic area hit a soldier in the shoulder outside an observation post on the Old Park Road. Troops returned fire and said they hit one man, according to an army spokesman.

An explosion wrecked an army observation post on the edge of the Catholic Ardoyne district. A spokesman said it had been empty for some time "and therefore the attack would seem to be completely senseless."

And a soldier sustained slight wounds when snipers fired on his patrol near the Catholic New Lodge neighborhood, the spokesman said.

The two deaths today, plus those last night of a British soldier and a night watchman, raised the province's three-year fatality toll to 450.

4 Airlines Sealing 727 Hijacker Exit

NEW YORK, July 19 (Reuters).—Four airlines have announced plans to seal the rear exits on Boeing-727 aircraft, through which hijackers have been bailing out.

American Airlines and Continental Airlines said yesterday that they would modify their fleets of 727s, joining Trans World Airlines and Braniff International, which finished work on their fleets Monday.

The four airlines took action under an exemption of current safety rules granted by the Federal Aviation Administration on Friday, as a method of discouraging hijackers of 727s, DC-8s and BAC-111s.

U.S. Family Median Income Surpassed \$10,000 in 1971

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI).—The Census Bureau reports today that last year, for the first time, more than half of U.S. families had incomes above \$10,000.

The bureau said that the median income of the nation's 53.3 million families in 1971 was \$10,288, which was 79 percent higher than the \$5,737 of 1961, and 42 percent higher than the \$7,207 in 1970.

The bureau noted that, because of price increases, 1971 income was about the same as 1970 income in purchasing power; the income increase in that one year was illusory.

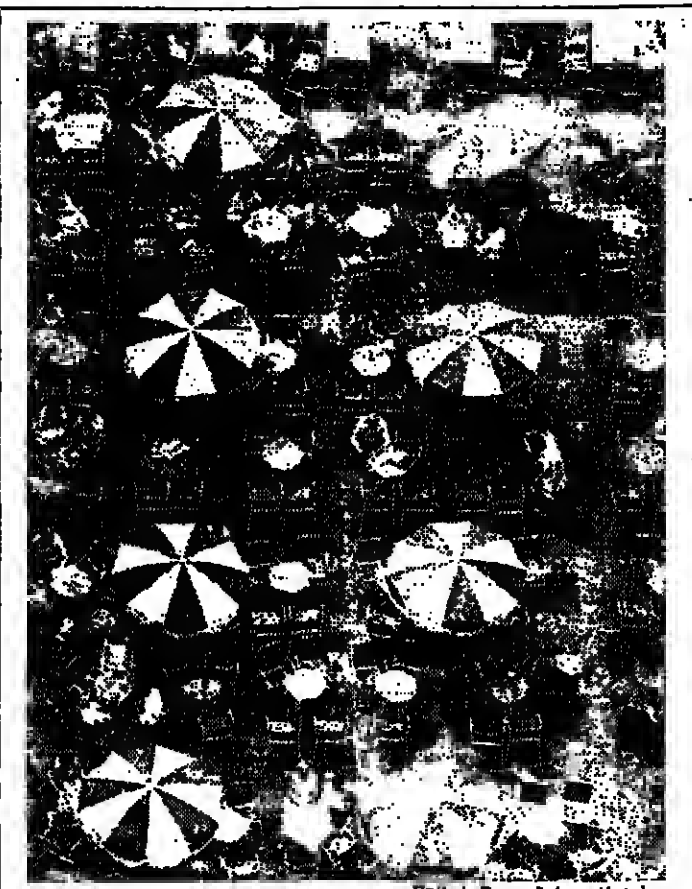
But a lot of the increase in the period from 1961 to 1971 was real, the bureau said. The median income went up 33 percent in those 10 years in real terms or purchasing power, according to the bureau's figures: the average American was one-third better off.

Election Issues

The median incomes for 1971 and the previous years were contained in the bureau's annual reports on income and poverty in the country. The reports are likely to be invoked by both sides in this election year's debates over tax reform and Sen. George S. McGovern's income redistribution plans.

According to the figures about one-fourth of the families in the country have incomes under \$6,000 a year, and about a fourth have incomes over \$15,000.

Sen. McGovern said during his campaign for the Democratic nomination that, if elected President, he would seek to Congress a plan to raise the taxes on families over some break-even point and distribute the proceeds among families with incomes below that point. He said then that \$12,000



REFRESHING PATTERN—Outdoor cafes around Cologne's famous cathedral are a thriving business with tourists every year, for after climbing 1,009 steps to top of cathedral tower, a beer is a real treat.

3 Czech Liberals Reported Sentenced in Subversion Case

PRAGUE, July 19 (Reuters).—Three Czechoslovak liberals today received sentences ranging up to 20 months in prison on subversion charges, unofficial court sources said.

A former employee of the Czechoslovak radio, a Mr. Vondra, was sentenced to 20 months in jail.

A Mr. Krihanovsky, a sociologist and former professor at the Prague Communist party school, was given a suspended sentence of 19 months, and a Mr. Belda, a historian, was given a 12-month suspended sentence.

The trial was the first to finish of a series of three similar ones which began Monday.

The trial of the largest group—former student leader Jiri Mueller and five others—ended this afternoon, but the verdicts will not be announced until tomorrow, the sources said.

The three who were convicted today were all accused of being involved in the production or distribution of clandestine leaflets which circulated before last November's parliamentary elections.

Voting Rights

The leaflets reminded citizens of their constitutional voting rights such as crossing names

off the printed ballot slips, or refusing to vote.

All three were said to have worked together in the same factory after being fired from other jobs. No other details of their identities or activities were known. There has been no mention of their cases in the Czechoslovak news media. Western reporters were not allowed into the courtroom.

In the Mueller group's trial, the prosecutor was reported to have asked for six or seven years' imprisonment for Jan Tesar, a prominent historian, and about six years for Mr. Mueller. For Rudolf Batsek, a sociologist, he demanded four years.

These defendants were among the well-known personalities who helped prepare the ground for the 15-month rule of liberal reform, but the verdicts will not be announced until tomorrow, the sources said.

Stones' Jagger, Four With Him Arrested in U.S.

BOSTON, July 19 (UPI).—The Rolling Stones' Mick Jagger and four other persons from the group's entourage were arrested today en route to a concert in Boston.

Mr. Jagger, lead singer of the rock group, and Keith Richards, another performing member, were arrested after an altercation developed in Warwick, R.I., when the group objected to a newspaper photographer who was taking pictures of them.

Also arrested were Marshall Chess, a record producer, and Stanley Moore and Robert Frank. Police said Mr. Moore and Mr. Frank were acting as bodyguards for the group.

Mr. Jagger and Mr. Chess were accused of obstructing police who were trying to make an arrest. Mr. Richards and Mr. Moore were charged with simple assault upon Providence Journal-Bulletin photographer Andy Diarmann, and Mr. Frank was charged with assault on a uniformed police officer. The newspaper later announced that a civil suit will be filed against Mr. Richards and Mr. Moore.

Mr. Frank, the only one charged with a felony, was released on \$100 cash bail after a quiet arraignment. The others were released on \$50 bail and all ordered to return for a hearing Aug. 23 at Warwick District Court.

The group left Warwick in chartered buses and got on stage at the Boston Garden almost four hours later than scheduled.

Prince Juan Carlos Safe in Auto Crash

MADRID, July 19 (UPI).—Prince Juan Carlos, Spain's future king, escaped injury today in a car accident which put Spain's justice minister and his wife in a hospital with minor injuries.

The accident happened as several official cars were traveling in convoy. The car in front of Justice Minister Antonio Oriol y Urrutia braked suddenly. The prince's car, a Mercedes, was the next two cars, one containing Juan Carlos, swerved to avoid collision, and a fifth car ran into the minister's, which caught fire.

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Ceausescu Asks Party For Support

He Apparently Offers To Soften Policies

By James Feron

BUCHAREST, July 19 (UPI).—President Nicolae Ceausescu appealed today for a vote of confidence from the Romanian Communist party in the face of mounting opposition in the party's upper ranks.

Mr. Ceausescu tempered his plea with several apparent concessions in the foreign and domestic policies that have reportedly come under criticism at recent party executive meetings.

In a six-hour speech opening a long-awaited party conference, the Romanian leader seemed to signal an end to his rift with the party, for example, by speaking with unusual warmth about the Soviet Union.

Special Ties Needed

He spoke of increasing ties with Communist states, saying that trade with them would rise by 50 percent in the next few years, and that special ties were needed with Moscow.

"It is necessary for us to pay permanent attention to the further widening of exchanges and co-operation in production with the U.S.S.R.," he said. He also acknowledged recent political links with Moscow.

It was just a year ago that Bucharest and Moscow were at severe odds after a visit by Mr. Ceausescu to Peking. Links with Western countries, especially the United States, irritated Moscow in earlier years.

Some Romanian officials had begun to question Mr. Ceausescu's independent foreign policy as having attained considerable admiration abroad but produced little for the Romanian economy.

They were also said to have questioned his industrial investment policy at the expense of the Romanian consumer, and to have challenged what they felt was becoming a one-man rule.

In his long address, Mr. Ceausescu indicated that industrial development would continue, but perhaps with greater emphasis on projects providing quicker returns.

He also promised a broad range of improvements for workers, including a shorter work week, higher wages, increased minimum wage scales and improved pension rights.

Romanian workers and consumers are thought to be among the least favored in Eastern Europe. Their positions were indicated by Mr. Ceausescu's promises, which included improved consumer supplies, especially to relieve shortages, and a minimum wage of 1,100 lei (\$70) a month by 1975.

U.S., Poland Sign Pact To Expand Air Link

WARSAW, July 19 (UPI).—Representatives of Poland and the United States today signed an agreement to improve scheduled airline service between the two countries.

Under terms of the agreement the Polish national airline, Lot, is permitted to begin regular service to New York and Pan American World Airways is allowed to serve Warsaw and to use the Polish capital as a transit stop for points further east. Pan Am has had flights to Poland for about one year on a special permit by the Polish government.

Lot is expected to begin regular runs to New York in mid-1973, U.S. Embassy officials said.

Boys Held in Bomb Case

SAPPORO, Japan, July 19 (AP).—Police arrested two 14-year-old boys after tracing their ninth phone call threatening to blow up a jet airliner unless they were paid 10 million yen (about \$32,500). The boys said that the boys wanted the money to buy plastic model planes and got the bomb threat idea from television programs, the police reported.

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Boys Held in Bomb Case

Irving Signs With Publisher For Account of Hughes Hoax

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI).—Grove Press will publish Clifford Irving's own account of how he tried to swindle McGraw-Hill, Inc., of some \$850,000 with a hoax autobiography of Howard Hughes, the industrialist.

The account of the hoax, written in collaboration with the author's wife, Edith, and his researcher, Richard Stokard, will be titled "Clifford Irving: What Really Happened." It will be published late in September as a paperback and sell for \$1.95.

The agreement ends almost four months of effort to find a publisher for what had become known as "the book about the book." Several major publishing houses were reported to have been deterred by a six-figure advance on royalties initially asked for the book, a figure believed to have been substantially lowered.

A spokesman for Grove Press said that the 394-page book would have an initial printing of 750,000 copies. The spokesman, Fred Jordan, a vice-president and senior editor, said the book "for the first time offers the total story of the entire case—from the minute it was conceived to their sentencing."

Wife in Prison Now

Next month, the 41-year-old author is due to begin serving a two-and-a-half-year prison sentence for his role in the hoax. Edith Irving is completing a two-month term and Stokard has been ordered to prison for six months, both on charges of conspiracy.

According to Mr. Jordan, the advance paid to the Irvings and Stokard against future royalties was "negligible." But it was understood that the authors would share in profits well beyond the nominal 10 to 15 percent of the book's retail price.

Because of a New York State Supreme Court judgment compelling the Irvings to return \$750,000 to McGraw-Hill, it was not immediately clear if the authors would be able to pay back the advance.

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Russians Go Home!

President Anwar Sadat's demand for the withdrawal of an estimated 20,000 Soviet advisers from Egypt could be a momentous turning point in the Middle East. If carried out, it would substantially reduce the danger of a big power confrontation in the area and dramatically improve the possibilities for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

A possible Egyptian-Soviet rupture was intimated last month by Cairo's influential editor Mohammed Helkal, who warned that Egypt's friendship with the Soviet Union was being undermined "by overwhelming doubt as to its usefulness, for it would appear that Soviet weapons are either useless or insufficient." Mr. Helkal's warning reflected growing dissatisfaction among the Egyptian military with the quantity and quality of Soviet arms and rising criticism within the country of Egypt's dependence on Moscow.

Although loss of its dominant position in Egypt would be a blow to Soviet influence and prestige throughout the Arab world, military disengagement from Egypt might not be entirely distasteful to the Kremlin. The Russians are known to have been unhappy about President Sadat's periodic threats to renew fighting along the Suez Canal and fearful that he would involve them in a confrontation with the United States. They are said to have warned Syrian Communist leaders that the Arabs could not

possibly win another war with the Israelis at this time and to have stressed the need for a negotiated peace, emphasizing the desirability of reopening the Suez Canal. They have shown a marked coolness to the Egyptians recently while assiduously developing their relations with some other Arab states.

While eviction of the Russians is by no means an accomplished fact, it would—if it materializes—be a popular move in Egypt. But this action alone could not solve President Sadat's fundamental problem—mounting Egyptian impatience with the no-war, no-peace situation that leaves Israel in firm control of Sinai while diverting men and resources from Egypt's pressing domestic needs.

Even if the Russians go home, the question remains whether Mr. Sadat will take the next logical step—to move toward closer ties with the West, particularly the United States, as the Arab states of Sudan and Yemen have recently done, and to seek a settlement with Israel through direct or "proximity" negotiations, a course long advocated by some Egyptian officials. The planned revival of United Nations Ambassador Gunar Jarring's peace mission next month offers an early opportunity for such a diplomatic initiative, a timely test of Cairo's further intentions.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Iraq: Over Its Own Oil Barrel

Iraq's thunderbolt gesture of June 1 nationalizing the Iraq Petroleum Co. raised the dual specter of a massive economic squeeze on the most vital of industrial commodities and an ominous pro-Soviet shift in an important region's balance of power. The evidence of the weeks since, however, is that if these painful results are to come about at all, it will not be very soon. On the contrary, Iraq is, so to speak, over its own oil barrel. For lack of oil royalties and foreign exchange, it has had to introduce severe austerity measures. Whether the government in Baghdad can take the strain remains to be seen.

Iraq's problem is in marketing the oil formerly owned (and exported through Mediterranean ports) by IPC, a Western company in which Standard of New Jersey and Mobil have a 23.75 percent share. Local refineries in Syria and Lebanon can take only relative drops. The Russians, who don't pay in hard money anyway, are taking just a few token tanker-loads to demonstrate political solidarity. IPC's threats to move in the courts against buyers of "its" oil have blocked some prospective private deals. Prospective state buyers such as France (an IPC partner), Spain and Italy, though less vulnerable to court actions, have moved toward framework agreements but have not actually bought oil. Libya, which nationalized a small British Petroleum property in a huff a while back, had a similar marketing problem and ended up making an unattractive barter deal with the Russians for a fraction of the property's output.

Nor is it only Western oil interests which have resisted. Iraq's partners in the producers' cartel known as OPEC have warned Baghdad not to discount its oil. The good-

will loans some OPEC members made to Iraq to tide it over run only for three months, so it's on a very tight leash. The longer Iraq fails to come to terms with IPC, moreover, the greater the temptation for its OPEC partners—for instance, Iran, a political rival and an OPEC maverick anyway—to move into Iraq's old markets. Neighboring Syria, which simultaneously nationalized pipelines carrying Iraq oil to the Mediterranean, is worrying that it may be tougher to get fees and revenues from its Arab brother than it was from evil old IPC. While Egypt can see that the IPC crisis, far from punishing Western supporters of Israel, is sharpening Western-Arab tensions and offering Israel further chance to solidify oil links of its own.

A mediation attempt between Iraq and IPC is to get under way soon. Iraq's purpose is to fix compensation on terms compatible with its economic requirements and its notions of the national dignity. IPC's purpose apparently is to preserve its position, held since Iraq seized the then undeveloped Rumaila fields a decade ago, that compensation from oil still in the ground. Both sides will try to exploit the concurrent effort by Persian Gulf states to negotiate "participation," a share in ownership, from the Western companies operating there: The Gulf states may hope to bargain on Iraq's defiance, the companies on its plight.

The meaning of all this appears to be that the politics of oil are extremely complex and bind together a variety of competing interests which, unhappy about it as they may, cannot detach their separate fortunes and fates. Iraq is indeed over its own oil barrel, but the companies and the world's consumers want the oil.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Sadat's Soviet Move

One wholly good consequence of Russia's involvement in the Middle East has been the restraints that she has imposed or tried to impose on the Arabs' military ambitions. The Egyptians particularly objected to three restraints and this must have been one reason for yesterday's events in Cairo. [There was a danger that the Egyptians, deprived of their Russian advisers, would now believe what they wanted to believe and risk another war.] This would be foolish and probably fatal.

—From the Guardian (London).

It still remains to be seen to what extent Egypt's decision to ask the Russians to leave—there are about 20,000 of them—will affect supplies of Russian weapons and economic aid. Russia has built up an enormous stake in Egypt, clearly intended as the springboard for penetration of the whole area and the Indian Ocean. [She is unlikely to give it up lightly, nor does Egypt necessarily want it given up. What has happened, however, could well be the start of a process which will prove irreversible.] In effect, Egypt is calling Russia's bluff—pointing up the fact that all Russia wants is to maintain tension and not at all to help the

Arabs conquer Israel. Arab disenchantment with Russia set in some time ago. Now it has been given public expression—this could produce great changes.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Elections in West Germany

A general election in West Germany is now provisionally planned for December. Nobody knows who will win. The only thing obvious to both sides is that the present stalemate in parliament does nobody any good. Technically the Christian Democrats are not relinquishing their right to try to replace Mr. Brandt in parliament by the device of a constructive vote of no confidence but in practice they seem unlikely to put their right to the test.

There is some chance that the party can win, although its leader, Mr. Barzel, is less popular than Mr. Brandt. With the Eastern treaties out of the way it can concentrate on the more promising issue of inflation, which has reached the unusually high level for West Germany, of about 5 percent. It may be helped in this by the recent resignation of Mr. Schiller, the minister of economics and finance, even though he was one of the main targets the opposition was preparing to attack.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON—After three months tinkering the House and Senate conferees have agreed upon the Tariff Bill. The agreement was reached in a remarkably quick time, considering that the Conference Committee was only appointed ten days ago and that the Senate had loaded the original Dingler Bill with over eight hundred amendments. But the weather is hot in Washington and the legislators are anxious to get away. It is quite likely that both Houses will accept the conferees' report.

Fifty Years Ago

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Tariff Bill, the Ship Subsidy Bill and the Soldier Bonus Bill before the Senate are being pushed into insignificance on account of the primaries, more of which are scheduled to be held during the next few weeks. This talk throughout the political sections of Washington is all of the primaries and the fall elections. Since U.S. Senators are no longer selected by the State legislatures but by a direct vote of the people, they are now free to receive massive financial contributions.



What Kind of Campaign?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The opening statements from the two sides in the American presidential election campaign sound more like communiqués from a battlefield than reasoned statements of future policy. Accordingly, the outlook is that the control of Pennsylvania Avenue over the next four years will be decided once more by the advertising techniques of Madison Avenue, and this raises one or two serious questions.

Do the American people have to tolerate this kind of disorderly process of election propaganda? After all, they have to fight the wars and pay the taxes and put up with the prices and the unemployment. Are they not at least entitled to demand that the issues of the campaign be discussed by both candidates at roughly the same time, if not debated openly, so that the voters can make sensible comparisons and judgments?

These questions are too serious to be left to the candidates. If there is no public demand for a coherent discussion of the issues in the next few weeks before the nomination of President Nixon in late August, it is perfectly clear what will happen, namely that nothing will be clear.

Nixon will discuss his tax and welfare programs in September or October, and Sen. McGovern will talk about the same subjects at some other time, and nobody will quite remember what was said back yonder or put the two programs together for a serious comparison.

Instead of careful discussion about how to get peace in Vietnam and the soldiers and prisoners back home, we will probably get what we have had so far—promises from McGovern to get everybody out by next April, and charges by John Connally or Melvin Laird that this is irresponsible and unpatriotic nonsense, which will not end but perpetuate the killing.

Ships at Night

Same goes for discussion of taxes, welfare, and the allocation of future appropriations. The military security abroad or social programs at home. As long as these things are discussed by the two sides weeks apart, the candidates will be like ships passing in the night, and all the mystifying clarifications of press and television later on will not dispel the general confusion among the voters about who is proposing what.

It has not been possible to get legislation from the Congress that would assure fair and equal time for presentation of presidential election issues over the television networks, or to get disclosure by both parties of the source of the money that buys television time. Nor has it been possible to rule out the vicious 30-second TV political advertisements that appeal to fear and prejudice and mislead the voters.

Even so, there are some remedies that might minimize, if they do not wipe out, the effects of these dirty propaganda tricks. The people, with the help of press, radio and television, cannot compel the candidates to discuss the major issues of the campaign coherently, or force them to debate one another on these issues, but they can, at least, request them to do so, and let the voters judge why they reject a fair open and consecutive discussion of their views.

It is true, of course, that fair and equal debate between the candidates, or even an agreement to discuss separately, but within

the same week, a specific subject like Vietnam or taxes or welfare, helps McGovern by giving him an equal chance to present himself and his arguments, but why should he have a fair and equal chance? And how else can the voters make a fair and equal choice?

Nixon's Odds

Even if Nixon were to agree to separate but equal orderly discussion of the issues, one issue per week, or agree to debate them all personally with McGovern, he would still retain the enormous advantages of the presidency. He not only enjoys the majesty of his office, but the benefit of all the official information at his command, and the support of the vast research facilities of the federal bureaucracy, which McGovern doesn't have.

Still, there is little chance that we will have a clear and understandable discussion of the issues unless, during the next few weeks, the voters, the press, radio and television put the question clearly and bluntly before Nixon and McGovern.

It is not too difficult to define what the issues are: How the war should be ended; how the resources of the nation should be spent—how much for military security and how much for the civil unity and security of the American people at home; what kind of health insurance, prison and drug law reform; what kind of Supreme Court, law and order, and civil liberties, including the right of dissent, the power of secret surveillance and the effect of postal rates on free discussion.

For the first time since the Johnson-Goldwater presidential campaign of 1964, the voters this year are now clearly being asked to make fundamental decisions about the direction and purpose of American life, but they cannot be clear about the great issues for a decision unless the questions are presented in a fair, clear and orderly manner. This is the threshold question of the campaign and how it is decided or evaded—and it has to be decided soon—could settle everything else.

Letters

Levin and Powell

Mr. Bernard Levin's impetuousness, of course, well known to Londoners, and his article on Mr. Enoch Powell (JHT, July 11) once again indicates his level of thought.

In his early years as a politician Winston Churchill had to suffer just the same sort of misunderstandings, in particular when he crossed the floor of the House and decided to sit, from then on, with the Tories.

What Mr. Levin is unable to recognize is the sign of greatness in his early stages. There is no question in the minds of a great proportion of people in Britain today that Enoch Powell is the leading political thinker of our time. All of his ideas may not be acceptable to all of the people, but what is understood is that they are before them a man of vision, a man of courage, a man of action and a great patriot. Of such is the very stuff of leadership, and of greatness.

M. ROSE MACAULAY, Athens.

I must protest at Bernard Levin's article about Mr. Enoch Powell.

In particular, his cheap jibe that Mr. Powell seized upon the issue of colored immigration as "the perfect populist issue" simply to strike an "answering chord among the general public" is an unworthy and total distortion.

Firstly, the question is as burning a one in the U.K. as in the United States and secondly, Mr. Powell's constituency contains a new generation which is nearly 30% colored. Not only does this give him the right, but also it renders it his duty to represent the profound and legitimate fear of the majority of his English constituents. Of course, in so doing he represents the views of a vast number of other citizens who would otherwise be almost unrepresented in Parliament.

Mr. Powell's April, 1968, speech attacking the misguided immigration policies of successive British governments was endorsed by every opinion poll conducted in the country, the lowest show-

ing about 66% in his favour. Yet, in performing this public service, he has been systematically pilloried by those who, unable to defeat him by reasoned argument, resort to charging him with being a vote-catcher.

Mr. Powell is, I believe, a more powerful and respected force than your London correspondent; his contribution to this country will far outlive the snide comments for which some modern journalists will be remembered.

GERALD HOWARTH, London.

Nixon's Theology

The article on "Mr. Nixon's Theology," by the Rev. Charles Henderson of Princeton University (JHT, July 8), evokes my comments as a young (38) New Zealander touring Europe.

The United States seems full of those who would criticize its leaders. Especially in the universities, a "change-everything-fast" approach is thought to be progress and is often considered essential in all facets of life.

Your writer, with one leg in the church and the other in the university, amply asserts that Mr. Nixon's values are "anachronistic," "a dying ethic," and "not commensurate with the realities of this time." Not only Mr. Nixon, but by implication Billy Graham and the "fading" majority, are also thrust aside as strangely out of touch with the needs of the modern world.

Is it really correct to encourage the President to exchange his Christian values of old, which have upheld Western nations for hundreds of years, for a new liberal approach, containing the good points of all the world's religions? And whose approach should be used to find the writer's New Religion to find his "most forward and comprehensive values," which will be able to rectify the shortcomings of the old moral values? Would such a New Religion enlist the support of the majority, even if a President were to endorse it?

How Democrats Change

November Will Tell

By William V. Shannon

MIAMI BEACH—Sen. George McGovern has not merely captured a nomination. He has conquered a party.

"American politics will never be quite the same again," Mr. McGovern told his cheering followers in his acceptance speech.

That is unquestionably true but the magnitude of the change within the Democratic party depends upon the outcome of the November election. Like other revolutions, this one will have to be proved valid and consolidated on the field of battle against enemies domestic and foreign.

If George McGovern defeats Richard Nixon, the forces he vanquished within the Democratic party will have been conclusively defeated and will have to accommodate themselves to the changed situation. If he loses, the pre-1972 status quo will never be restored—the McGovern supporters are too powerful for that, but other elements in the Democratic party will recoup some of their former power. Either way, there will be an accommodation between the old politics and the new. The question is whether it will be on McGovern's terms or those of his adversaries.

Who are his adversaries? Why do they resist him? They are chiefly the leadership of the AFL-CIO and many local and state Democratic party organizations. As in any political situation, there are ephemeral, accidental factors. It is only happenstance, for example, that the president of the AFL-CIO is a man who insists upon regarding the Vietnam conflict as a holy war when almost everyone else has abandoned it. If the head of the AFL-CIO were almost anyone else other than George Meany, organized labor could readily adjust to Mr. McGovern's antiwar views.

Tensions Anyway

Under any probable leadership, however, there would be fundamental tensions between organized labor and the middle-class-political-minority coalition behind McGovern. Most of labor has a

hamfisted, meat-and-potatoes approach to politics. It likes politicians of dependable loyalty on all legislative issues affecting union interests. It wants politicians who put domestic economic and social welfare issues ahead of what it regards as abstract causes such as civil liberties, institutional reform, or foreign affairs—its own simplistic anti-Communism notwithstanding.

The McGovern coalition, which is loaded up with people promoting causes—peace, women's liberation, abortion, amnesty, redistribution of income—is naturally anathema to the union professionals. They feel more comfortable with the machine politicians who stick to bargains along predictable lines. They are leery of the kinds of "Independent" politicians that McGovern liberals prefer, men like Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida who in his keynote address included "big labor" along with big business and big government among his targets.

The party regulars in many Northern cities and states share labor's distaste for the Democratic

nominee. They were spectacularly under-represented at this convention. That was partly because of the changes dictated by McGovern reform guidelines. It was also because so many, then signed up with Sen. Edw. S. Muskie and were stranded when his candidacy unexpectedly, and totally collapsed in April. That circumstance is not likely to be repeated four years from now.

Waning Attitudes

These political organizations are built on an ethnic base starting in the cities with the Irish, the Irish-Americans, and the Jews and incorporating less numerous European immigrant groups and more recently, blacks and Puerto Ricans. They reflect socially conservative attitudes. Many of these attitudes are dying out or, at least, are less deeply felt than they were twenty or thirty years ago. But whether the issue is superficial, such as boys wearing long hair, or serious, such as how politicians adopt a moderately conservative stance. Looking at a changing electorate, they would rather err on the side of caution.

Mr. McGovern sends shock waves through these local political organizations. The regulars identify his youthful cadres, often inaccurately, with a permissive life style. They know that his black supporters are joining at the local level with ethnic whites in the civil service and in seeking political preferment. They fear that his pro-abortion women supporters may jar some Catholic sensibilities and that his peace activists may upset the American Legion vote.

Union leaders and orthodox politicians may well be out of touch with their own constituency. But only a McGovern victory can diminish these labor antagonisms and prove these political fears unfounded. Only then will it be clear how new the Democratic party is going to be.

Meanwhile, George McGovern knows that his own volunteers can do the work of registering voters, raising money and getting out the vote that the unions and party regulars normally do. He knows too that the way in which he frames the issues and focuses the attack on the Nixon administration will have much more to do with victory or defeat in November than anything George Meany or Chicago Mayor Richard Daley has done, does or fails to do.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

ing about 66% in his favour. Yet, in performing this public service, he has been systematically pilloried by those who, unable to defeat him by reasoned argument, resort to charging him with being a vote-catcher.

Mr. Powell is, I believe, a more powerful and respected force than your London correspondent; his contribution to this country will far outlive the snide comments for which some modern journalists will be remembered.

GERALD HOWARTH, London.

Dehumanized?

It is with a certain amount of amazement that one reads some of your readers' letters pertaining to Vietnam which disclose the degree to which a segment of the American public has become dehumanized by this country's war. These people don't seem to realize that the values which this different administration have used as justification for the U.S. involvement do not reflect reality, nor do these same values are precisely being perverted by this conflict.

Similarly President Nixon's special envoy to the Danish, American July 4th celebration, Gov. Ronald Reagan, recently caused a stir among the Danish public. During a press conference he surprised journalists by stating that the U.S. was fighting a "savage" unprovoked enemy in Vietnam. Reducing the Vietnamese opponents to something less than human makes it easier to justify the

rain of terror which "civilized" American technology is pouring down on this people who, through history, have shown a consistent propensity to resist foreign interventions. For it ought to be said that it is not the Vietnamese who have intervened in American affairs, but the other way around. It may be of interest for those Americans who have the tendency of picturing the war as a struggle against an evil enemy—as was the case during the struggle against Hitlerism—to know that some traditionally pro-American Europeans cannot accept this simplistic line of reasoning and are reaching quite opposite conclusions about American methods in Vietnam.

JACQUES HERSE, Copenhagen.

Dennis, the Sexist

The cartoon "Dennis the Menace" seems to be becoming distinctly anti-female. Dennis's comments accompanying the birth of Joe's sister were particularly distasteful. Fortunately my three-year-old daughter cannot read for how could I explain to her the ridiculously naive remarks.

The stereotyped depiction of the sexes is no longer humorous and women are becoming increasingly impatient with its continuing use. Wake up Hank Ketcham—little girls do more than push doll carriages.

KERA HERZOG, Oostwoud, Holland.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Oxy Pact No Threat to Japan

Japanese officials say the agreement signed by Occidental Petroleum and the Soviet Union to develop resources in the Arctic will not threaten Japan's oil supply. A spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Commerce says talks with U.S. businessmen indicate the Oxy agreement would deal with the development of Tyumen natural gas, which would be piped to the Arctic for shipment to the United States. A spokesman of Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Corp. says the Occidental contract will not clash with a Japanese group's development projects in Siberia.

Control Data Sees Earnings Gains

With computer operations becoming profitable again, Control Data Corp. expects increases in second-quarter and third-quarter earnings from a year ago. Marvin G. Rogers, vice-president, finance, says most of the projected profit rise in the second quarter will come from increased sales of computers. Hardware and service revenue also will be "up modestly" from 1971 first quarter levels.

Union Oil Reports Oil, Gas Find

Union Oil Co.'s Indonesian subsidiary has discovered a major extension to its Aitaka oil field offshore Kalimantan, Indonesia. The well flowed low sulfur oil at a rate of 4,000 barrels a day and 13 million cubic feet a day of gas. Union Oil

is the operator of the well, held jointly with Japex Indonesia under a production sharing contract with Pertamina, the Indonesian state-owned oil company.

Trust Houses Forte to Up Dividend

Trust Houses Forte Ltd. is proposing to double the interim dividend, payable in the autumn, for the half year ended April 30 to 10 pence. Preliminary figures show that pre-tax profit in the period rose to £14.4 million from £10.0 million while group turnover increased to £81.1 million from £77.5 million.

U.S. Factories' Operating Rate Up

The operating rate of U.S. factories rose to a seasonally adjusted 76.7 percent of capacity in the second quarter, the Federal Reserve Board reports, but still was unusually low. The advance was the second in a row, rising from 75.3 percent in the first quarter and 74.8 percent at end-1971. A high operating rate usually is considered a sign of inflationary strains, while a low one suggests business could produce more if customer demand were large enough. However, some economists question whether the usable but idle capacity is as great as the index shows lately, contending that much of what is measured is old machinery unlikely to be used except in an emergency. The quarter's most pronounced increase was in primary processing industries such as steel where the operating rate rose to 82.8 from 80.3 percent in the first quarter. In advanced processing industries such as autos the rate rose to 78.5 from 72.7 percent.

Company Reports

American Airlines		Motorola		PPG	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	340.3	319.9	Revenue (millions)	281.5	219.3
Profits (millions)	2.89	1.01	Profits (millions)	13.67	7.3
Per Share	0.09	0.05	Per Share	1.01	0.69
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	651.1	577.3	Revenue (millions)	530.3	413.8
Profits (millions)	7.29	25.25	Profits (millions)	21.77	13.24
Per Share	0.26	1.12	Per Share	1.81	1.00
Raytheon		Merrill Lynch		Smith (A.O.)	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	370.7	355.5	Revenue (millions)	159.0	153.0
Profits (millions)	10.95	10.31	Revenue (millions)	17.24	15.36
Per Share	0.67	0.63	Profits (millions)	0.53	0.52
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	738.4	658.3	Revenue (millions)	36.2	34.6
Profits (millions)	21.11	19.71	Profits (millions)	38.0	40.24
Per Share	1.30	1.22	Per Share	1.31	1.49
Braniff Airways		National Cash Register		Stoddard-Worthington	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	91.9	84.0	Revenue (millions)	364.5	367.4
Profits (millions)	4.33	3.24	Profits (millions)	2.8	7.01
Per Share	0.22	0.12	Profits (millions)	0.13	0.31
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	180.2	161.9	Revenue (millions)	711.3	711.0
Profits (millions)	7.55	1.97	Profits (millions)	4.02	12.54
Per Share	0.40	0.06	Per Share	0.57	0.57
Bristol-Myers		Olin		TWA	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	205.5	205.3	Revenue (millions)	350.3	321.3
Profits (millions)	20.87	17.7	Profits (millions)	360.3	321.3
Per Share	0.54	0.55	Profits (millions)	3.2	7.3
First Half			Per Share	1.77	0.68
Revenue (millions)	371.5	354.5	Revenue (millions)	641.9	567.4
Profits (millions)	35.18	39.68	Profits (millions)	40.1	30.9
Per Share	1.08	1.23	Per Share	0.14	0.33
Celanese		Pfizer		Union Carbide	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	348.7	315.8	Revenue (millions)	250.8	239.5
Profits (millions)	8.7	5.8	Profits (millions)	20.86	18.73
Per Share	0.55	0.37	Profits (millions)	0.32	0.29
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	690.3	605.5	Revenue (millions)	427.8	452.1
Profits (millions)	10.2	9.5	Profits (millions)	43.8	39.11
Per Share	1.36	1.29	Per Share	0.66	0.60
Continental Illinois		Polaroid		Western Bancorp.	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	117.8	110.9	Revenue (millions)	117.03	115.79
Profits (millions)	1.05	0.58	Profits (millions)	0.75	0.69
Per Share	0.16	0.08	Profits (millions)	0.17	0.15
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	230.3	200.2	Revenue (millions)	235.5	255.7
Profits (millions)	2.29	1.77	Profits (millions)	1.83	13.71
Per Share	0.25	0.17	Per Share	1.21	0.81
Evanston Products		First Nat'l City		First Nat'l City	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	257.7	200.2	Revenue (millions)	150.29	139.77
Profits (millions)	9.45	6.13	Profits (millions)	0.89	0.72
Per Share	0.23	0.15	Profits (millions)	150.23	139.5
First Half			Per Share	0.89	0.73
Revenue (millions)	432.2	335.18	Revenue (millions)	304.78	283.43
Profits (millions)	12.63	8.21	Profits (millions)	1.72	1.53
Per Share	0.71	0.57	Per Share	1.72	1.53
First Nat'l City		First Bank System		Hercules	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	150.29	139.77	Revenue (millions)	76.45	65.51
Profits (millions)	0.89	0.72	Profits (millions)	11.79	8.49
Per Share	0.89	0.73	Per Share	0.81	0.65
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	304.78	283.43	Revenue (millions)	155.32	139.98
Profits (millions)	1.72	1.53	Profits (millions)	24.28	22.3
Per Share	1.72	1.53	Per Share	1.60	1.53
Hercules		Koppers		Lilly (Eli)	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	235.8	208.7	Revenue (millions)	154.5	153.5
Profits (millions)	19.56	14.93	Profits (millions)	6.39	6.99
Per Share	0.88	0.76	Per Share	1.12	1.13
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	453.2	398.7	Revenue (millions)	282.2	272.1
Profits (millions)	34.65	25.69	Profits (millions)	7.7	7.79
Per Share	1.73	1.30	Per Share	1.23	1.37
Koppers		Lilly (Eli)		Southern	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	154.5	153.5	Revenue (millions)	202.7	190.7
Profits (millions)	6.39	6.99	Profits (millions)	23.8	22.8
Per Share	1.12	1.13	Per Share	0.83	0.74
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	282.2	272.1	Revenue (millions)	432.4	375.6
Profits (millions)	7.7	7.79	Profits (millions)	63.9	51.6
Per Share	1.23	1.37	Per Share	0.95	0.78
Lilly (Eli)		Southern		Southern	
Second Quarter	1972	1971	Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	202.7	190.7	Revenue (millions)	432.4	375.6
Profits (millions)	23.8	22.8	Profits (millions)	63.9	51.6
Per Share	0.83	0.74	Per Share	0.95	0.78
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	432.4	375.6	Revenue (millions)	859.9	744.6
Profits (millions)	46.55	38.22	Profits (millions)	46.55	38.22
Per Share	0.75	0.72	Per Share	0.75	0.72

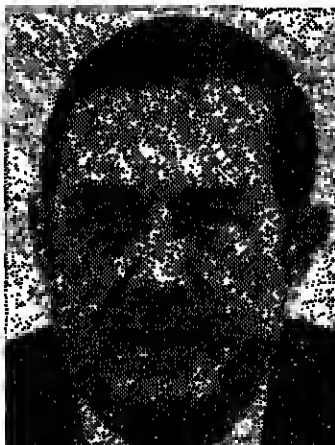
PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Sir David Barran, a director of Shell Transport & Trading Co., has been elected to the board of City Investing Co. of New York and Zurich.

At British Petroleum subsidiary BP Trading Ltd. J.W. R. Sotcliffe and G.O. Butcher have been nominated deputy chairmen of the executive committee. Succeeding Mr. Butcher as regional director for Europe will be J.E.G. Benschall. Mr. Butcher will be operations director when the appointments take effect on Oct. 1.

At Dow Chemical Europe in Zurich, Walter F. Creamer will replace Owen F. Elliott as managing director of sales when Mr. Elliott assumes his new post of vice-president-marketing. Dow Canada, Mr. Creamer was formerly Dow Europe sales director for Germany. The appointments are effective Sept. 1.

First National City Bank senior vice-president Roy H. Dickerson has been named to head bank offices in Britain and Ireland. He succeeds Richard S. Voke, senior vice-president, who has resigned.



Sir David Barran

Jean Christian Bonnen has been named assistant vice-president of Bankers Trust Co.'s Paris branch.

John Gratwick, chairman of the Management Consultants Association of Britain, has been named vice-president of the Diebold Group, and managing director of its U.K. operations.

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U.S. Moves To Support Dollar Abroad

Fed Intervenes to Back Exchange Rate Accord

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).—The United States took a dramatic step today to prop up the dollar in world markets and to assure other nations that it would assume a share of the responsibility for maintaining current exchange rates.

For the first time since last Aug. 15—acting with the approval of President Nixon and Treasury Secretary George Shultz—the New York Federal Reserve intervened aggressively in foreign exchange markets by selling deutsche marks, Dutch guilders and other currencies.

As a result, the price of the foreign currencies declined, while the price of the dollar—which had been under pressure—increased to its best levels in weeks.

There was no formal announcement of the Fed's intervention, but it was confirmed by chairman Arthur F. Burns.

"We want to indicate to the world that we want to do our part to maintain the (December) Smithsonian agreement," Mr. Burns said. "That agreement created a new set of exchange rates that resulted in an average revaluation of the dollar by 12 percent against major world currencies."

But recently the British government allowed the pound to float downward from the \$2.6 rate set at the Smithsonian, and the question has been raised whether the entire agreement might fall apart.

One consequence has been that other central banks—notably the Bundesbank—have had to support the Smithsonian system by selling their own currencies in exchange for dollars. They have thus been accumulating hundreds of millions of unwanted dollars, which constitute an inflationary threat to their own banking systems.

European nations have bitterly suggested that the United States is acting as though the defense of the Smithsonian system is the responsibility of everybody except the United States. The move is an effort to counter that mood and encourage hopes for an eventual long-range reform of the international monetary system.

Mr. Burns refused to say how many dollars the New York Fed had acquired today in the price maneuver. But he said that "we are poised to continue (intervening) if and when we deem it advisable and on whatever scale we deem advisable."

The U.S. government has two potential resources for foreign exchange operations: The Treasury owns a limited supply of foreign currencies that can be loaned to the Fed; and "swap lines" with other central banks can be activated.

"Swaps" are short-term renewable loans of one nation's currency for another, and were used widely prior to last Aug. 15, when the President cut the link between the dollar and gold.

American officials were not unanimous on the wisdom of or need for re-instituting swap arrangements.

But officials apparently are anxious to maintain cordial relations with other major Western powers, and to take at least one step that would help discourage speculators betting on a new dollar devaluation.

They also hope that the U.S. initiative will discourage any prospect that the Common Market countries might resort to a joint float to stop the inflow of dollars.

Dollar Rates
LONDON (AP-DN)—The rate of the dollar on the major international exchanges:
July 19, 1972

Star. (S per £)	Today	Previous
Belg. fr. (A)	42.45-50	42.57-59
Swiss fr. (S)	42.85-85	42.85-85
Deutsche mark	3.100	3.100-25
Danish krone	8.94-90	8.94-90
Scandin. crown	24.75-79	24.45-49
Fr. fr. (A)	4.700-05	4.700-05
Fr. fr. (S)	5.00125-275	5.000-00
Guilder	3.1070-80	3.1040-60
Israeli pound	1.30	1.30
Italian lire	581.5-5	581.50
Peseta	63.45-47	63.43-47
Schilling	22.84-85	22.78-81
Sw. krona	4.700-05	4.700-05
Sw. krona	3.7700-20	3.7500-20
Yen	301.10	301.10

A: Free. B: Commercial

New Peace Hopes Boost Stocks

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 19 (NYT).—A brisk market rally carried prices higher on the New York Stock Exchange today although the recovery gave ground as the busy session wore on.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by 10 at 11 a.m., slipped to a plus reading of 4.97 at the final bell when it ended at 918.69. A key factor in the rally was the White House announcement only minutes after the market opened that Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser, is holding secret Vietnam peace talks in Paris.

Dow Index Up 5, Volume Is Higher

Occidental Petroleum was a big gainer and the most active issue for the second consecutive day. It bounced up 3 3/4 to 18 1/4 after climbing 2 3/4 yesterday. On both days, Oxy's volume soared well above a million shares. Announcement of the trade agreement between Oxy and the Soviet Union provided the spur.

The stock did not open until 1:05 p.m., when a block of accumulated orders totaling 812,000

shares appeared on the tape at 15 5/8—or up 1 1/8 from the previous close. By the time trading was halted at 1:55 p.m., the stock was at 18 1/4 and 1,411,300 shares had changed hands. Oxy ranked as the best percentage gainer.

The major point losers on the active list were Bausch & Lomb, down 5 1/8 to 38 7/8, and Brunswick, down 4 to 45 1/2.

Although Bausch & Lomb reported a sharp advance in June-quarter profits, the company noted that adverse publicity on soft contact lenses had exerted a negative impact on sales of its own Softlens.

The decline in Brunswick was attributed to advice by a leading institutional broker that clients take profits in this stock and in AMR. The latter fell 1 7/8 to 55 1/8 after selling as low as 54.

Although the renewed flicker of hopes for peace in Vietnam sparked the market's forward surge, another favorable factor was the flow of improved earnings reports for the second quarter.

Stock gainers that benefited from improved earnings included Marmon, up 2 3/4 to 33 3/8; EXSCO, up 1 7/8 to 19 1/2; Ethyl, up 1 1/2 to 24 3/4; Ferro, up 2 to 43 3/4; and Motorola, up 2 1/4 to 115 3/4.

Other firm spots included Superior Oil, up 4 1/2 to 267 1/2; Walt Disney, 1 1/2 to 188 3/4; Burroughs, 1 to 195 1/8; Texas Instruments, 2 5/8 to 167 1/2; Honeywell, 2 1/4 to 152 1/4; Procter & Gamble, 2 to 96. IBM, 1 1/2 to 390; and Sears, Roebuck, 1 1/4 to 106.

Trans World Airlines and American Airlines were fractionally mixed after reporting higher second-quarter earnings. The former gained 3/8 to 49 3/8, while American dipped 1/8 to 34 1/4.

Liggett & Myers, showing the largest percentage decline of any stock, fell 6 1/8 to 45 3/8. The company disclosed that six-month profits will run below year-earlier results, despite an increase in sales.

Prices closed mixed on moderate turnover on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index was unchanged at 24.75, while advances edged declines 451 to 449. Turnover was 3.59 million shares compared with 3.71 million yesterday.

Government bonds and Treasury bills finished the day firmer but the corporate sector eased after giving up gains of 1/8 and 1/4 of a point scored earlier.

Buyers Rush for Oxy Stock But Analysts Seem Dubious

NEW YORK, July 19 (Reuters).—Occidental Petroleum share prices jumped on the New York Stock Exchange as investors enthusiastically greeted the news of an Oxy deal with the Soviet Union.

But oil analysts following Oxy's stock still had some unanswered questions about the agreement and were doubtful that the sharp price rise was justified. The buying was "emotional," was the assessment of Jack Linder, senior oil analyst for Josephthal & Co.

"Until you are able to evaluate properly the dollars and cents impact of such a project it would be hard to figure on what the real impact would be on Oxy's stock or its earnings," he said.

While Mr. Linder and most other analysts saw the development as generally a plus factor, Mr. Linder said he preferred to wait for an evaluation of the agreement "and abstention of emotional buying" before taking a position.

Another analyst was even more cautious. "Until the agreement is certified and buttoned down I view it with some degree of a 'show-me attitude.' It could be very interesting but must be viewed with some restraint because of the company's past history," he said.

Oxy's stock was a high-priced glamour stock not too many years ago but fell sharply when the company could not deliver on some of its promises.

The company's long list of recent problems has included lower spot tanker rates, a reduction in crude output ordered by the Libyan government, a coal strike and soft demand for its chemicals. It reported a 1971 loss.

Oxy's chairman Ar

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-1972- Stocks and	Sls.						-1972- Stocks and	Sls.						-1972- Stocks and	Sls.
High Low Div. in \$	100s.	First High Low Last Chgs					High Low Div. in \$	100s.	First High Low Last Chgs					High Low Div. in \$	100s.

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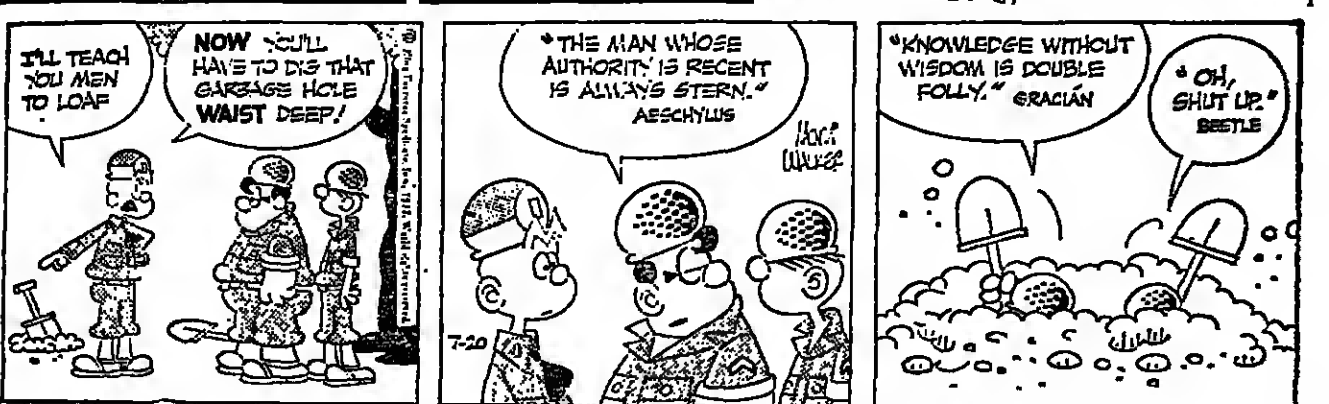
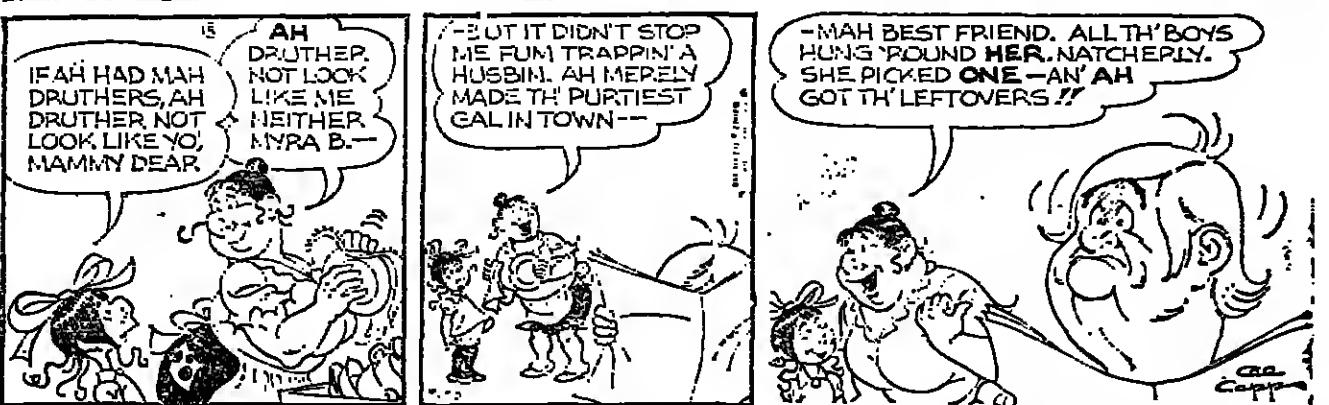
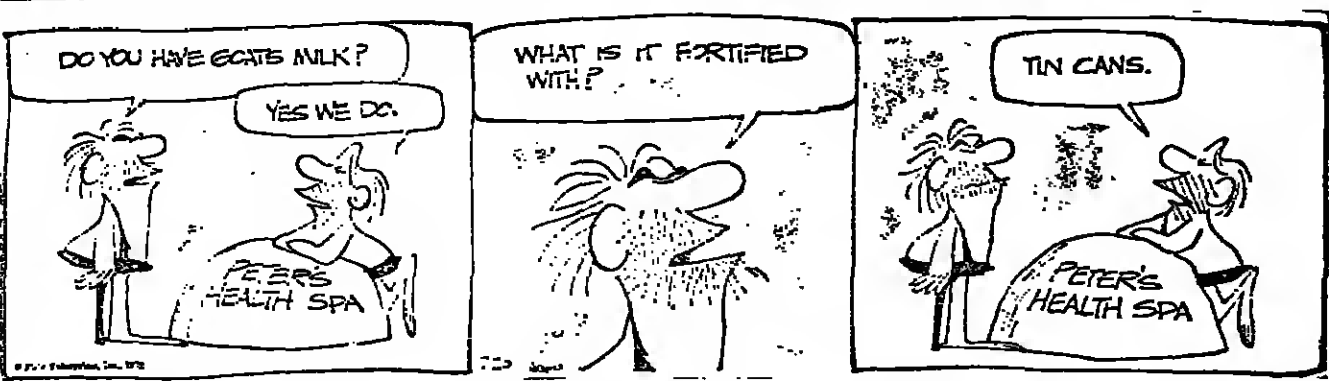
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Consolidated Statement of Condition June 30, 1972		DIRECTORS	
ASSETS		H. ADAMS ASHFORTH <i>Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.</i>	GEORGE H. LEECH <i>Calgate-Palsonite Company</i>
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 650,890,147.	ELIOTT AYERST <i>President</i>	THOMAS F. MIBANK <i>New York</i>
Investment Securities		JERVIS J. BARR <i>New York</i>	M. NUSSEN <i>The Belmont & Wilson Company</i>
U. S. Government Obligations	94,252,470	CHARLES M. BISS <i>New York</i>	JOHN R. OUEL <i>International Business Machines Corporation</i>
U. S. Government Agency Obligations . .	50,543,713	WALTER BURKE <i>Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation</i>	S. BARREDAINE PENNEY, JR. <i>C. G. P. International, Inc.</i>
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	206,081,577	ALEXANDER CALDER, JR. <i>Union Camp Corporation</i>	JOHN C. PHILLIPS <i>The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company</i>
Other Securities	7,846,567	ALGER B. CHAFMAN <i>Smith Corporation</i>	H. LADD PIMNEY <i>State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America</i>
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements	20,500,000	ARTHUR H. DEAN <i>Sullivan & Cromwell</i>	HOWARD J. PODUSKA <i>Executive Vice President</i>
Loans	915,008,918	EAR WATKINS DERYWISSE <i>Dekens, Plunkett, Lewis & Gales</i>	ROBERT T. QUINN <i>Amstar Corporation</i>
Bank Premises and Equipment	22,734,513	DAVID A. FLOREN <i>Allstate Mutual Insurance Company</i>	WILLIAM L. WELBY <i>Imperial-Rand Company</i>
Customers' Acceptance Liability	12,450,646	ALBERT P. GAGNER <i>International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.</i>	SAMUEL H. WOOLLEY <i>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer</i>
Accrued Interest Receivable	12,036,437	MAURICE R. GREENBERG <i>American International Group, Inc.</i>	
Other Assets	7,572,925		
Total	<u>\$1,999,917,913</u>		
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL		HONORARY DIRECTORS	
Deposits		WILLIAM R. BIGGS <i>Washington, D. C.</i>	GEORGE S. LINSURE <i>Denison, Linsure, Norton & Smith</i>
Demand	\$ 918,971,737	EDGAR M. BRIDGMAN <i>Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.</i>	HENRY J. SCHULZ <i>New York</i>
Savings	48,657,897	HENRY C. BRUNTE <i>Stanford, Connecticut</i>	HOWARD E. SMITH <i>Baltimore</i>
Time	422,908,175	DEAN S. EDMONDS <i>Pasadena, Edmunds, Morton, Taylor & Adams</i>	HANS STANKE <i>Stanley Chemical Company (Belair)</i>
London Branch	303,338,194	GEORGE C. FRANK <i>New York</i>	JOHN C. TRAPHAGEN <i>New York</i>
Total Deposits	1,693,876,003	J. ROY GORDON <i>New York</i>	FRANKLIN B. TUTTLE <i>New York</i>
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowed Funds	113,705,654	HENRY H. HOTT <i>Carter, Wallcut, Inc.</i>	
Acceptances Outstanding	13,549,015		
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses . . .	4,002,253		
Accrued Interest Payable	4,785,410		
Unearned Income	1,456,653		
Other Liabilities	1,676,373		
Total Liabilities	<u>1,833,051,361</u>		
Reserve for Loan Losses	20,963,722		
Capital Accounts			
Common Stock—par value \$15 per share, 2,092,300 shs. authorized & outstanding	31,384,500		
Surplus	58,769,000		
Undivided Profits	55,747,330		
Total Capital Accounts	<u>145,900,830</u>		
Total	<u>\$1,999,917,913</u>		
Assets carried at \$43,617,640 on June 30, 1972 were pledged for various purposes as required or permitted by law.		ADVISORY BOARD	
48 Wall Street		JAMES L. DINGMAN <i>American Telephone and Telegraph Company</i>	JOHN L. MOSE <i>Loeb, Rabinovitch & Co.</i>
20 Broad Street	51 West 52nd St., CBS Bldg.	LEWIS W. DOUGLAS <i>Southern Avenue Bank and Trust Company</i>	DORRIS RICHARDSON <i>President, New Jersey</i>
90 Washington Street	360 Park Ave. at 52nd St.	MATTHEW D. HAILE <i>The Hailey Company, Inc.</i>	WILLIAM R. SHUTT <i>Self-Contained Development Corp.</i>
530 Fifth Avenue at 44th St.	709 Madison Ave. at 63rd St.	ROBERT J. HAMIL <i>Sandercock & Porter, Inc.</i>	WILLIAM M. WEAVER, JR. <i>Alm, Brown & Sons</i>
909 Madison Ave. at 73rd St.			

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the greatest irritations in bridge arises when an opponent makes a bid or play that by sheer chance turns out to be a sensational success. The irritated victim on the diagrammed deal was Sam Stayman of New York, inventor of the Stayman convention. He was playing in St. Louis with Mike Ledeen, who is also well-known as a bidding theorist.

The partnership was using Stayman's latest brainchild, a strong, artificial forcing one-diamond bid. North's two-heart reply was positive, showing a heart suit and a hand including at least two top cards, i.e., aces and kings.

The remainder of the auction followed conventional lines. The jump to three spades fixed spades as the trump suit and asked North to define his spade holding. Four spades guaranteed possession of the ace.

South could have bid seven

spades at this point, but he went through the formality of using Blackwood, which told him nothing new. He already knew that his partner held at least one red king, providing for the diamond three, and the spade ace.

Even if the spade ace proved to be a singleton, which South could not judge, the chance of losing a trump trick was less than 50 percent.

In leading against a grand slam, the watchword is safety—try not to give a trick away. West did not fancy a risky lead away from a queen, so he chose a trump, which he thought would be harmless.

The trump lead was not harmless at all to Stayman. It removed dummy's only entry, and there was no way to cash the heart king and dispose of the potential diamond loser.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North: 1♦, 2♥, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

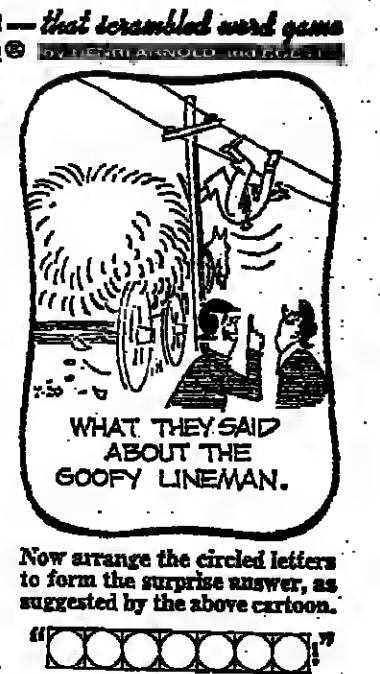
South: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

West: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

East: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WEJEL
RUHYR
FAHLE
NIRGIF



Yesterday's Jumble: HELLO CROWN RICKER ENCORE
Answer: This necklace might be breathtaking!—A CHOKER

BOOKS

GIVE BIRTH TO BRIGHTNESS
A Thematic Study in Neo-Black Literature
By Sherley Anne Williams. Dial. 252 pp. \$12.95

EAT OF ME, I AM THE SAVIOR
By Arnold Kemp. William Morrow. 244 pp. \$13

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

DURING the last few years, questions concerning the pertinence of black literature to the black community have been hotly debated, along with the possibility of establishing a viable criterion for judging that literature. Various writers and critics have suggested theories of a "black aesthetic," but generally these theories have eschewed aspects of form and have focused on the themes and subject matter treated by black authors. Consequently, rather than providing strictly aesthetic guidelines, they have usually offered what might more properly be termed a theory of black sensibility—a significant accomplishment in itself. As it is further refined, this theory may obviate discussion of a separate aesthetic dealing with form.

Sherley Anne Williams' "Give Birth to Brightness" is a book that should give more impetus to that development. It is a survey of black fiction from the 19th century to the present, but it focuses on those contemporary works that the author labels "neo-black" writing. According to Miss Williams, neo-black writing is characterized by its debunking of art-for-art's sake; by its authors' insistence upon addressing themselves to a black readership, and by their attempt to "define themselves and their people in images which grow out of their individual quests and group exploration." Selected works of Imamu Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), James Baldwin and Ernest J. Gaines are analyzed in depth as Miss Williams lays the foundation for her theory.

Neo-black writing (which she depicts as part of a continuum growing out of the poetry of Phillis Wheatley and the slave narratives and the novels of the 19th-century writers such as William Wells Brown) provides the author with examples of the variegated roles and images of the black hero. In examining specific works of Baraka, Baldwin and Gaines, she illuminates similarities in their perceptions of some archetypal figures in black life (the rebel or streetman and the musician) and she compares how these figures in fiction struggle to wrest some sense of meaning from their interaction with the white world and particularly the white woman. Despite some overgeneralizations, Miss Williams persuasively demonstrates the commonality of viewpoint that she asserts characterizes neo-black fiction. Moreover, she evokes a real sense of what the street life is about.

But while the book's analytical foundation is convincing, the final theoretical edifice has its cracks. The streetman may function as rebel and black hero in literature, as Miss Williams points out; by flouting the mainstream (white) society's values and laws he provides visible symbolic resistance to its oppressive forces and counteracts the image of docility associated with slavery.

Mel Watkins reviews books for The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By H.W.

ACROSS

1	Scent	45	Collects	12	Over
5	Rocket stage	46	Brown paint	13	Handkerchief
10	Sharp blow	47	Ignorant	21	Haycock
14	Type of review	48	Stinging cold	22	Wasp
15	Antigone's uncle	49	Sign lat.	23	German pa
16	Greek letter	50	TV scheme	24	Minister
17	Family group	51	Joey Lily of stage	25	Magnolia
18	Proofreader's mark	52	Extraordinary	26	Camel
19	Back	53	Man-made man	27	Cumtun
20	Common element	54	Locals	28	Cumtun
22	Suez Canal	55	Camel pain	29	Cumtun
24	Baltic land	56	Practices	30	Cumtun
26	Go (hand)	57	French woe	31	Cumtun
27	Number for a certain deck	58	French artist	32	Cumtun
31	English artist	59	Leader of 1798 rebellion	33	Cumtun
35	English county	60	Moon vehicles	34	Cumtun
36	Frequently	61	Sea monsters	35	Cumtun
38	Japanese park	62	Surrealist	36	Cumtun
39	This, in Spain	63	Running track	37	Cumtun
40	U.S. artist	64	Italian artist	38	Cumtun
41	Travel permit	65	Confident	39	Cumtun
42	Twoome	66	U.S. artist	40	Cumtun
43	Olympic athlete's quest	67	Poetic word	41	Cumtun
		68	December song	42	Cumtun
		69	Pangolin	43	Cumtun
		70	Gay's mouth	44	Cumtun
		71	Take heed	45	Cumtun

DOWN

1	Sea monsters	46	Wasp	51	Cumtun
2	Surrealist	47	U.S. artist	52	Cumtun
3	Running track	48	Confident	53	Cumtun
4	Italian artist	49	Not turn	54	Cumtun
5	Confident	50	U.S. artist	55	Cumtun
6	U.S. artist	51	Kill him	56	Cumtun
7	Poetic word	52	Extinct	57	Cumtun
8	December song	53	U.S. artist	58	Cumtun
9	Pangolin	54	U.S. artist	59	Cumtun
10	Gay's mouth	55	U.S. artist	60	Cumtun
11	Take heed	56	U.S. artist	61	Cumtun

Padre Foiled by Bouncer **Arlin's No-Hit Bid Misses by a Strike**

to keep going. I fought tonight just like I did against Mac Foster and Jürgen Blin. If Patterson saw me on TV, he'd have to be happy."

Ali Nas Ervide

Ali, at 217 pounds, emerged without any serious marks on his face. But his nose had bled slightly, beginning in the fourth round, and there was a small

assault, he traded punches.

Through the 10th, each round was like another, Ali landing sharply but without much sting, Lewis flailing back occasionally.

In the 11th, Ali resumed his dance. But by this time Lewis was wobbling, prompting the charity of the referee, the editor of Boxing Illustrated Magazine. Lewis later spoke of Ali's "educated left hand," the primary punch in the 30-year-old former champion's 29th knockout in his 33 victories in 33 bouts.

Not since Mike McGuire out-pouted Battling Sisti on St. Paul's day, 1933, had there been a major bout here. But not even Ali's charisma saved Butty Sugrue, the London pug owner, from losing money on the promotion. The gate was estimated at \$200,000, which will only equal Ali's guarantee.

Lewis was guaranteed \$25,000, deposited for him in the United States several weeks ago. He earned it. He also might have earned a few more decent pay days.

In a preliminary, former European heavyweight champion Joe Bugner of England stopped Paul Nielson of Montreal in the sixth

Bugner, who scaled 217-1/2 pounds, dominated the fight. Midway through the sixth round, a jarring left followed by a right cross had Nielson down for a count of three, and another combination put him down for six before referee Bill Duncan stopped the contest at 2 minutes 45 seconds.

Nielson, who scaled 205, was repeatedly warned for holding and lifting the former European and British champion.

In another preliminary, unbeaten British heavyweight John Conteh extended his winning streak to 10 with a second-round hammering of Johnny Mac of Chicago.

McMillen Named

NEW YORK, July 18 (N.Y.T.).—Sven Nater, who fought out of obscurity as a substitute behind Bill Walton, the all-American center from the University of California, Los Angeles, to be named to the Olympic basketball team quit the squad yesterday at its training base in Honolulu. Tom McMillen, the 6-foot-11-inch Maryland star, who had criticized the selection committee when it left him off the team, was named as Nater's replacement.

The 6-11 Nater, born in the Netherlands, asked for an invitation to the trials at the Aiea Sports Academy, although he had not been originally chosen. He

"He checked off the pluses and minuses and decided to go home," Summers said. Hank Hill, coach of the team, said, "It's the first time someone has come this far and quit."

McMillen, who had been bypassed after averaging 15.1 points and 8.3 rebounds during the trials, said, "I always wanted to play in the Olympics. I don't look on this as making up for my previous disappointment, although in a way I guess it does."

SCORES

Staggenden. L. Bryant (10-4). ER—
Wissinger (14-2).

St. Louis..... 000 000 000—3 4 3
Benton..... 011 021 24—11 12 0

Cleveland, Drabowsky (7), Cloomberg
(8), Grzeszka (8) and Simmons; RYAN
and Edwards. L. Cleveland (11-
11-8). ER—Cedeno (11-14), May (10-11).

Philadelphia..... 000 000 001—1 2 1
San Diego..... 120 020 230—5 0 0

Champion, Twilbert (8) and Bate-
son. L. Edwards. L. Cleveland (11-
Champion (4-10). ER—Colbert (11-14).

Montreal..... 000 000 000—0 0 0
San Fran..... 200 100 000—3 8 0

New York..... 0-11 and Corueles. L—
Moore, Bruchmayer (5), Walker (1-
and Edwards. L. Cleveland (11-14) and
Rader. L. Moore (11-4). ER—MacGee
(17-1).

New York..... 100 000 000—0 1 7 1
Los Angeles..... 000 100 000—11 11 2

Madrick, Frisella (10) and Dyer.
John, Brewster (10) and Cunningham,
Diaz (10). W—Brewer (10-1).

St. Louis (2-4). ER—Carmichael (11-11).

Cincinnati..... 000 000 100—0 1 4
Chicago..... 000 000 000—7 11 0

Philadelphia..... 000 000 000—0 0 0
Bench; Jenkins (12-8) and Sumner,
Rudolph (11). L. Carroll (4-2). ER—



a fight on the way to stopping Al Lewis in 11th round.

LONDON, July 19 (AP).—Emer- swept long-distance races two

Major League Standings

Eastern Division				Western Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB
1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0
2	1	66.7	1	2	0	100	0
3	2	60.0	1	3	1	75.0	1
4	3	56.3	1	4	2	66.7	2
5	4	50.0	1	5	3	60.0	2
6	5	45.5	1	6	4	60.0	2
7	6	42.9	1	7	5	58.3	2
8	7	40.0	1	8	6	56.3	2
9	8	37.5	1	9	7	56.3	2
10	9	35.0	1	10	8	55.6	2
11	10	33.3	1	11	9	55.0	2
12	11	31.3	1	12	10	54.5	2
13	12	30.0	1	13	11	53.8	2
14	13	28.6	1	14	12	53.3	2
15	14	27.3	1	15	13	52.9	2
16	15	26.3	1	16	14	52.6	2
17	16	25.0	1	17	15	52.4	2
18	17	23.8	1	18	16	52.0	2
19	18	22.7	1	19	17	51.9	2
20	19	21.7	1	20	18	51.9	2
21	20	20.8	1	21	19	52.4	2
22	21	20.0	1	22	20	52.4	2
23	22	19.2	1	23	21	52.4	2
24	23	18.5	1	24	22	52.4	2
25	24	17.9	1	25	23	52.2	2
26	25	17.4	1	26	24	52.0	2
27	26	16.9	1	27	25	51.9	2
28	27	16.4	1	28	26	51.9	2
29	28	16.0	1	29	27	51.9	2
30	29	15.6	1	30	28	51.9	2
31	30	15.2	1	31	29	51.9	2
32	31	14.8	1	32	30	51.9	2
33	32	14.5	1	33	31	51.9	2
34	33	14.1	1	34	32	51.9	2
35	34	13.8	1	35	33	51.9	2
36	35	13.5	1	36	34	51.9	2
37	36	13.2	1	37	35	51.9	2
38	37	12.9	1	38	36	51.9	2
39	38	12.6	1	39	37	51.9	2
40	39	12.3	1	40	38	51.9	2
41	40	12.0	1	41	39	51.9	2
42	41	11.7	1	42	40	51.9	2
43	42	11.4	1	43	41	51.9	2
44	43	11.1	1	44	42	51.9	2
45	44	10.9	1	45	43	51.9	2
46	45	10.6	1	46	44	51.9	2
47	46	10.4	1	47	45	51.9	2
48	47	10.2	1	48	46	51.9	2
49	48	10.0	1	49	47	51.9	2
50	49	9.8	1	50	48	51.9	2
51	50	9.6	1	51	49	51.9	2
52	51	9.4	1	52	50	51.9	2
53	52	9.2	1	53	51	51.9	2
54	53	9.0	1	54	52	51.9	2
55	54	8.8	1	55	53	51.9	2
56	55	8.					

Midwest			
Pittsburgh	53	31	—
Indianapolis	45	40	5
Chicago	45	41	52 1/2
St. Louis	42	40	318
Philadelphia	39	45	16 1/2
Philadelphia	29	55	—
Western Division			
Cincinnati	52	32	610
San Francisco	48	39	457
Los Angeles	48	48	554
Atlanta	39	47	453 1/2
San Francisco	38	47	453 1/2
San Diego	32	52	381 20

(Wednesday's games not included.)

Tuesday's Results

Chicago 2, Cincinnati 1
Atlanta 4, Pittsburgh 2
San Francisco 1, St. Louis 1
Philadelphia 3, San Diego 1
San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 0
San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 0

Cincinnati 6, Chicago 1.
Montreal 3, San Francisco 2.
(AP).—Gary Nolan of Cincinnati,
the National League percentage

NEW YORK (Academy) night.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, night.
Atlanta at Pittsburgh, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	46	36	.576	—
Baltimore	47	36	.568	1
Boston	40	39	.506	8
New York	35	41	.461	14
Cleveland	34	43	.442	15 1/2
Milwaukee	33	45	.427	18

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	53	31	.631	—
Chicago	45	40	.529	8 1/2
San Francisco	47	38	.555	9 1/2
Kansas City	43	41	.512	10
California	38	46	.448	16
Seattle	36	50	.420	17 1/2

(Wednesday's games not included.)

Tuesday's Results

Kansas City 6, N. Cleveland 5, 8.
Oakland 4, A. Milwaukee 0, 7.
New York 5, St. Louis 3, 7.
Boston 4, California 1, 7.
Baltimore 2, Texas 1, 1.
Detroit 3, Chicago 3, 7.

Wednesday's Games

New York 12, Milwaukee 3.
Boston 8, California 2.
Cleveland at Kansas City, night.
Baltimore at Texas, night.
Chicago at Detroit, night.
Detroit 3, Chicago 3, 7.

leader, Steve Carlton of Philadelphia, the majors' leading strikeout pitcher, and Bob Gibson of St. Louis, who has won 19 straight, were among the also pitchers named by National League manager Danny Murtha yesterday to next Tuesday's All-Star game in Atlanta.

Murtha, manager of Pittsburgh's 1971 World Series winners, is coming out of retirement for the game. He named seven right-handers and two left-handers for his pitching staff.

Besides Nolan, who has a 13-2 won-loss record and a .894 percentage and Gibson, who took Atlanta's fire straight look, the right-handers are Clay Carroll of the Reds, Tom Seaver of the New York Mets, Steve Blass of the Pirates, Don Sutton of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Bill Stoneman of the Montreal Expos.

Besides Carlton, who has struck out 187 batters this season, the only left-handers on the squad are relievers Tim Lincecum and Tom McVey.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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